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Co. F.

1st Mass. Cavalry

Beaufort — S.C.
May   1862.

Co. F.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

OR

REGULATIONS

1st Mass   FOR   Cavalry

THE INSTRUCTION, FORMATIONS, AND MOVEMENTS

OF

THE CAVALRY

OF THE

ARMY AND VOLUNTEERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY COLONEL PHILIP ST. GEO. COOKE,
2d U. S. Cavalry.

VOL. II.

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The system of Tactics and Regulations for the Cavalry of the United States, by Colonel Philip St. Geo. Cooke, 2d Cavalry, having been approved by the President, is now published for the government of said service.

Accordingly, instruction in the same will be given after the method pointed out therein; and all additions to or departures from the exercise and manœuvres laid down in the system are positively forbidden.

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

CAVALRY TACTICS.

VOLUME II.

EVOLUTIONS OF A REGIMENT AND OF
THE LINE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

TITLE FOURTH.

EVOLUTIONS OF A REGIMENT.

GENERAL RULES.

TITLE FIFTH.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE.

CAVALRY TACTICS.

TITLE FOURTH.

EVOLUTIONS OF A REGIMENT.

GENERAL RULES.

427.—The Colonel is in the position in which he judges his presence most important, and from whence his commands can best be heard. He is accompanied by the Adjutant, the Regimental Quartermaster, and a chief trumpeter.

When the Colonel gives the command, HALT, he at the same instant raises his right arm and sabre vertically to their full extent.

The commands, ATTENTION and FRONT, are not repeated.

The preparatory commands are immediately repeated by the field officers.

The field officers superintend the due execution of the evolutions, and of commands generally, in their wings, or under their observation ; correct errors, carelessness, etc. They assist the Colonel in giving the desired direction to lines, and to guides the direction of the march. When the Colonel does not, they will superintend the dressing and alignment of the regiment.

The markers for evolutions are the sergeant major, the regimental marker, and the squadron right and left guides.

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In the formation of lines the base consists of the sergeant major, a guide of the base squadron, and the regimental marker.

On the preparatory command the sergeant major and the squadron guide are posted by the Adjutant or the nearest field officer; the former to mark the position of the flank of the base squadron, which will become the flank of the regiment—or in central formations its right flank—and facing toward the other flank of that squadron; the latter—the guide of that other flank—to mark its position, and at three platoon fronts distance, facing the sergeant major.

At the same time the regimental marker will gallop to the most distant flank, and will there take post under the direction of the Colonel, the Adjutant, or the field officer, on the prolongation of the base line, and facing the base.

At the approach of the squadrons, the squadron guides of the flank which will be most distant from the point of formation will rapidly take post on the prolongation of the base line, and face toward the other flank of their squadron, (or the point of formation)

The regimental marker serves to mark the general direction of the line, for the government of the squadron columns in their march.

All these markers, on taking post, will raise the hilts of their sabres as high as the cheek, keeping the sabre vertical, the edge to their left.

Chiefs of platoons corresponding to the positions of the markers will vary somewhat from their central positions, if necessary, so as to bring their horses' heads to the boot of the marker.

In all formations of lines the squadron commanders face their squadrons in their positions opposite their centres, until the command FRONT, from the Colonel or field officer; they then all face about, turning toward the side of formation, and all the markers of the line then take their posts.

In all successive formations of line, the dressing being toward the side of formation, the command, DRESS, will be

so understood   Marching in line, the squadrons always regulate intervals and alignment by the squadron of direction.

The command, FRONT, will be given, on the alignment of the regiment, by the senior field officer; in the absence of field officers, by the Adjutant. This being invariable, it will be omitted in the evolutions.

The guide of a flank squadron, which forms on the regimental marker, will not take position to mark the line.

In the formation of a close column on a flank squadron without changing front, and in the change of direction of a close column by a flank, the regimental marker is posted on the new line of direction of the guides, a little beyond the new position of the most distant squadron from the one which determines the movement. In the flank movement he always marks the *nearest* flank of the new position. The field officer at the rear of the column superintends his placing.

The guide being on the left, when the right is in front, and on the right, when the left is in front, it is not announced; the Colonel may, however, remind them of it when he thinks proper; but only while the column is marching. If for any reason the Colonel wishes the guide on the side opposite to the established rule, he announces it in his command

In each case the indication of the guide is repeated by the field officers and the Captains.

When a line or column is to move at the same time by the same movement, the Captains immediately repeat the preparatory commands.

In the case of successive movements, they repeat the preparatory commands sufficiently soon to give that of execution at the moment when the movement should commence in their squadron.

If an evolution requires a particular movement of some squadron, the Captain commands this movement instead of repeating the preparatory command given ·by the Colonel.

The commands of *execution* are repeated simultaneously

by the field officers. They are repeated in the same manner by the Captains commanding, except in the movements which require successive commands.

In successive alignments, the Captains command, FRONT. These invariable rules render repetition unnecessary in the details of the evolutions.

If it should happen that a command is not heard, each Captain conforms as promptly as possible to the movements of the squadron which precedes him in the direction of the formation or breaking.

To change the gait of the regiment marching, the Colonel commands it by trumpet signal.

The regiment *draws the sabre, returns it,* or *presents it,* at the command of the colonel, which is not repeated.

In a formation in line or in a deployment, when one or several fractions of the troop cannot find room to enter the line, these fractions remain, or pass in rear of the line.

When the Colonel wishes the regiment to march, either in line or column, he gives the point of direction if he thinks it necessary. A field officer points it out to the guide, or gives him one, if the Colonel does not direct it himself, or by the Adjutant.

A base line may be marked at a distance from the regiment by the sergeant major and regimental marker, posted by the Colonel, a field officer, or the Adjutant.

The regimental marker is a non-commissioned officer, selected for the duty by the Colonel from one of the squadrons present.

Markers are not used in correcting the alignment of the regiment; nor for the line formed by the simultaneous wheel of subdivisions—that from double column included. The commanders of the flank platoons of the squadron to which the alignment is directed, raise their sabres vertically, the hand as high as the cheek, the edge to the front.

If the command do not prescribe the gait, the simple march of the regiment, including the movements in échelon, is at the *walk.*

Movements which change the order of the regiment are

executed at the *trot*, unless specially excepted, or unless the Colonel's command designate a different gait.

That gait is recommended for all, except the formations *front into line;* for this the *gallop* may be used; and perhaps, in some cases, for the deployment of a close column.

In all formations of line to the right of a column right in front, or left of a column left in front, the Colonel will, before the preparatory command, or as soon as convenient, pass to that side of the column; the field officers will do so at the preparatory command.

While a squadron is acting in line, with its original fourth platoon on the right, the original left guide will be "right guide," (and the right, the left)

When a column changes direction, each subdivison commander fixes his eyes on the spot which the guide of the division before him was passing at the instant of the command, *turn;* and is very careful to give his command when his guide reaches it.

Platoon commanders are answerable for the distances in open columns.

Columns formed for changing front may be by fours or platoons, according to circumstances; but never by fours when the column, right in front, is to form *right—front into line;* or left in front, *left—front into line.* Columns of platoons are safer near the enemy, unless, by possibility, he should appear towards the original front, when the columns of fours can be instantly converted into échelons, (the *safest* is the movement by squadrons, in oblique échelon.)

The *order of battle,* according to the strength or organization of the regiment, being known, in all formations of line, the Colonel, when he wishes it in a line of battle, gives, or sends orders accordingly, or announces it in his command, for instance: *Left—front into line of battle;* then, if it be two lines, the second is formed at the head of its leading squadron; by the shortest route and simplest means the flanking squadrons move to their posts.

The squadrons which are to form the second line will seldom move to the rear, *for distance*, without orders; for the first line may immediately advance

428.—If commanded, it is always easy in the squadron column to form in two ranks; it is only necessary to order the 2d, 4th, 6th, &c., squadrons from the front to close to one pace from the 1st, 3d, 5th, &c., squadrons. If there be two Captains present, the junior takes place in rear of the centre; the platoon commanders of the even numbered squadrons take place upon the flanks, and as file closers.

At the command, CHARGE, the guide of the squadron, under all circumstances, if not so previously, instantly becomes *centre;* the troopers carefully preserve their intervals by that point.

ARTICLE FIRST.

FORMATION OF COLUMNS, THEIR MARCH AND CHANGES.

Alignment of the Regiment.

429.—The regiment being in line, as prescribed, (Tit. 1, Art. 1,) the Colonel causes the platoon commanders of one of the flank squadrons to be aligned, and in a direction by which no portion of the regiment will have to rein back, and commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Right*—DRESS, or *Left*—DRESS.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, (only,) the squadron commanders turn to the right about, to superintend their squadrons; the chiefs of platoons align themselves, as also the flank files and troopers one pace in their rear.

At the command, FRONT, the Captains turn to the left about.

430.—For instruction and practice the Colonel will establish a base line 30 paces in front of the regiment, marked by the sergeant major, the inner guide of a flank squadron, and the regimental marker opposite the other flank of the regiment, and cause a successive alignment of the squadrons, by similar commands, and on the same principles as in the successive alignment of platoons in the squadron, No. 309.

TO FORM A COLUMN OF FOURS—ITS MARCH, AND CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

431.—The regiment being in line, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Fours right,* (or *left.*)
    3. MARCH.
    4. HALT.

It is executed in each squadron as prescribed for the squadron, No. 312.

If the Colonel wish the regiment to move forward, he omits the command, HALT.

The Colonel observes that all have their prescribed positions, (Tit. I. Art. I)

432.—To put the column in motion, the Colonel commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Forward.*
    3. MARCH.

To change the direction of the column, the Colonel commands :

    Column left, (or *right.*)

This command is only repeated by the field officer near the head of the column ; (the remark applies to all similar cases.) The movement is made as prescribed, No. 320.

433.—The regiment marching in a column of fours, to face and march the column to the rear, the Colonel commands :

>   1. *At'ention.*
>   2. *Fours* —LEFT ABOUT ; or *Fours*—RIGHT ABOUT.

TO FORM AN OPEN COLUMN—ITS MARCH, AND CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

434.—The regiment at a halt, or marching in line, the Colonel commands :

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Platoons right wheel,* (or *left wheel.*)
>   3. MARCH.

At the second command the Captains command, *platoons right wheel*—*trot*   The wheel being nearly completed they command, HALT.

The movement is executed at the same time in each squadron as prescribed, No 337.

If the Colonel wishes the column to move forward immediately he commands, after three-fourths of the wheel: 4. FORWARD.

If the Colonel command, platoons right wheel—*Column right,* (or *left,* &c ,) the wheels being nearly completed, the Captains command, FORWARD, the Colonel omitting it.

435.—To put the column in march, the Colonel commands :

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Forward.*
>   3. MARCH.

436.—To change the direction of the column, the Colonel commands :

>   *Column left,* (or *right.*)

The movement is made throughout as prescribed, No. 341.

437.—To halt the column, the Colonel commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Column.*
    3. HALT.

438.—The regiment being in line to form open column by successive movements, and to march by the rear—which is done to make the passage of a defile in rear of a flank—the Colonel commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Platoons, from right to rear—to march to the left.*
    3. MARCH.

The movement is made in each squadron as prescribed, No. 375 ; the Captains add to the second command, *trot.* The Captains not at the flank give the command, MARCH, when the chief of the last platoon of the next squadron, after marching ten paces to the rear, commands, *right—* TURN.

The regiment is broken by the left to the rear to march to the right, on the same principles, by inverse commands and means.

439.—The movement may be made from both flanks at once ; to cover, by the centre squadrons, the passage of a defile behind them, the Colonel then commands: I. *Attention;* 2 *Platoons from the flanks—to the rear pass defie ;* 3. MARCH. At the command, *march,* the movement is commenced from right and left, as prescribed above ; the columns opposite the defile turn to pass it abreast, and after passing it turn to the left and right, at the point which the Colonel directs; they halt and wheel into line at his commands.

440.—The regiment at a halt or marching in open column, left, or right in front, to face it and move in the opposite direction, the Colonel commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Platoons right* (or *left*) *about wheel.*
    3. MARCH.
    4. FORWARD ; (or HALT.)

The movement is executed in each squadron as prescribed, No. 360. The sergeant major and regimental marker change to the head of the column. (This is a general remark.)

441.—The regiment marching in open column, to gain ground to one of its flanks, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Fours*—RIGHT, or LEFT.

If the column is at a halt, he commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Fours--Right,* or *Left.*
    3. MARCH.

These movements are executed as in the squadron, Nos. 376 and 377.

442.—The regiment marching in open column to gain ground obliquely to the right or left, without changing front, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Right* (or *left*) *oblique.*
    3. MARCH.

It is executed as in the squadron, No. 342.
To resume the direct march, the Colonel commands:

    FORWARD.

TO FORM A COLUMN OF SQUADRONS, AND A CLOSE COLUMN.

443.—The regiment halted, or marching in line, to form a column of squadrons, faced to the left, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Squadrons left wheel.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains command, *left wheel—trot;* when the wheels are completed they command, HALT.

Each squadron executes the wheel as prescribed, Nos. 388, 393; but they regulate their wheels by the left squadron.

If the Colonel desires a more accurate alignment, he commands:

> DRESS.

The Captains command: 1. *Right*—DRESS; 2. FRONT; and take post, as in line.

If the Colonel desires the column to move forward, without halting, when the wheels are three-fourths completed, he commands:

> 4. FORWARD.

Which the Captains repeat at the completion of the wheels.

The column is formed face to the right, on the same principles, by inverse commands and means.

444 —The Colonel wishing to close a column of squadrons, commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Close column.*
> 3. MARCH.

The Captain of the leading squadron proceeds to the pivot flank of his squadron; and, if he deems it necessary, corrects its alignment.

At the second command the other Captains command, 1. *Forward;* 2. *Trot;* they repeat the command, MARCH. At platoon distance from the preceding squadron, each commands: 1. HALT; 2. DRESS; 3. FRONT.

The column of squadrons being in march, the Colonel closes the column by the same commands.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading squadron proceeds to its flank.

The other Captains command, 1. *Trot*, and repeat the command, MARCH. At platoon distance each commands, *walk*—MARCH.

If the column is marching at the *trot*, the Captain of the leading squadron commands, *walk*—MARCH; and the other Captains the same, on reaching their proper distance.

445.—The regiment marching or halted in close column, to take squadron distance, the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Take squadron distance.*
      3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading squadron commands, *forward—trot;* (omitting *forward* if the column be in motion.) He repeats the command MARCH; and takes post at the centre of the squadron.

Each Captain, in succession, gives the same commands, when the squadron which precedes him has got the distance of five platoon fronts.

446.—If the close column be trotting and the Colonel's commands are the same, at the second command all but the leading Captain command, *walk;* and repeat the command, MARCH; they are then governed as in the foregoing paragraph.

If the close column be trotting the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Take squadron distance—Gallop.*
      3. MARCH.

At the second command, the leading Captain commands, *gallop;* and repeats the command, MARCH. Each, in succession, commands, *gallop*—MARCH, when the squadron before him has got its distance.

447.—The regiment being in line, to form it in close column, faced to the right, the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Squadrons right wheel—form close column.*
      3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains command, *right wheel—trot.*

At the third command, (repeated, of course, under the *rule,*) all the squadrons wheel to the right.

The wheels being nearly completed, the Captain of the 1st squadron commands: 1. HALT; and being at the left of the squadron, 2. DRESS; 3. FRONT.

The Captains of the other squadrons command, FORWARD; and at platoon distance from the squadron which precedes and has halted: 1. HALT; 2. DRESS; 3. FRONT

The formation of the close column, to face to the left, is executed on the same principles by inverse commands and means.

The regiment marching in line the Colonel gives the same commands   After the first squadron has completed its wheel, its Captain commands, *walk—*MARCH.   The Captains of the other squadrons command, *walk—*MARCH, when they have reached platoon distance

448.—The regiment being in line, close column is formed without changing front, on the right, left, or a central squadron

The Colonel commands:

     1. *Attention.*
     2. *On right squadron—Close column.*
     3. MARCH.

At the second command the Captain of the right squadron moves to the left of his squadron, and, if necessary, corrects its dressing

The Captains of the other squadrons command: 1. *Fours right—Column half right;* 2. *Trot*   At the command, MARCH, all their squadrons execute the movement as in the school of the squadron. The second squadron turns more than *half right;* the commander of its first platoon, at the head of the column, conducts it so as to turn, without command from the Captain, behind and parallel to the first squadron, at a point ten yards in rear of its left guide; (or a little outside of it.) The Captain halts at this point, and when

the rear of his column is opposite, he commands: 1. *Left into line wheel;* 2 MARCH; 3. DRESS; 4. FRONT.   The left guide being immediately behind that of the first squadron, at platoon distance.

All the other squadrons are conducted over the nearest lines, each to turn or pass at the same distance behind the left of the preceding one, the Captains conforming to what is prescribed for the second squadron.

The Captains direct the columns. If one judges his, passing too far to the rear, he commands: *Column—Half left.* The column is always formed in rear of the right.

449.—To form close column on the left squadron, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *On left squadron- Close column.*
> 3 MARCH.

It is executed on the same principles, by inverse means and commands. The column is always formed in rear of the left squadron.

450.—The regiment being in line, to form close column on a central squadron, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *On fifth* (or other) *squadron—Close column.*
> 3. MARCH.

At the second command the Captain of the fifth squadron takes post on its left.

The Captains of the right squadrons command: 1. *Fours left—Column half right—Trot.*

The Captains of the left squadrons command: 1. *Fours right—Column half right—Trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the movement commences on both flanks. The chief of platoon at the head of the fourth squadron conducts it so as to turn in front of the right of the fifth squadron, or, at a point a little outside, into a direction parallel with it, and so as to pass about three paces from the heads of its officers' horses   The Captain

marches at the head of the column, and, when it reaches the flank of the fifth squadron, he commands: 1. *Right into line wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. DRESS; 4. FRONT; correcting, if necessary, his left guide to platoon distance in front of the one behind him.

The other squadrons on the right are conducted over the nearest lines, turn, and pass at an equal distance in front of the preceding one, the Captains conforming to what is prescribed for the fourth squadron. If necessary, they all command: *Column half-l ft,* to enter the column at the right distance.

The left squadrons are conducted and placed in rear of the fifth, by the same commands and means prescribed for the left squadrons, No. 448

The right squadrons always go in front, no matter the order in which they stood.

451 —The regiment marching in line, to form close column without changing front and without halting, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *On right* (or *left*) *squadron—Close column.*
> 3 MARCH.

The named squadron continues to walk. (If the line is trotting, its Captain commands, *walk –* MARCH)

The Captains of the other squadrons command, at the second command: 1. *Fours—Right;* 2. *Trot;* (omitting the second command if the line is trotting,) and repeat, 3. MARCH.

Each Captain halts directly in rear of the left of the first squadron, and commands: *Fours—*LEFT, when the rear of his column reaches him.

The squadrons then marching to close distance, each Captain commands: 1 *Walk;* 2. MARCH, when his squadron arrives at platoon distance from the one which precedes him

To form the close column on the left squadron the principle is the same; the commands and means inverse.

TO MARCH IN A COLUMN OF SQUADRONS AND IN CLOSE COLUMN, AND TO CHANGE THEIR DIRECTIONS.

452.—The principles of the direct march of the squadron in line, No. 380, are applicable to the regiment in column of squadrons or close column   If the Colonel do not himself, or by the Adjutant—the field officer at the head of the column will, if necessary, give direction to the leading guide, and observe the correct march of the next one.

453.—To put either column in march the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Forward.*
      3. MARCH.

If the Colonel wishes the guide centre, he commands: 3. *Guide—centre ;* 4 MARCH.

454.—To change the direction of the march of the column of squadrons, or the close column, the Colonel commands:

    Column left, (or *right.*)

The Captain of the leading squadron immediately commands: *Left* (or *right)*—TURN ; and when the wheel is nearly completed, FORWARD.

Each Captain, in succession, gives the command to turn on the same ground ; and FORWARD, when his turn is nearly complete.

In the column of squadrons, the regimental marker instantly places himself facing, and his horse's head one pace from, the pivot flank, to mark the point of turning for each squadron.

Each squadron performs its wheel in the manner prescribed for the squadron, No. 396.

455. The regiment being in close column, to change direction by a flank movement, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Change direction by the right* (or *left*) *flank.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading squadron commands: *Fours right—column left,* (or *half left*)—*trot.* The Captains of the other squadrons command: *fours right—column half left—tr t.*

At the command, MARCH, the movement commences throughout.

The squadron in front turns parallel with the new front, at whatever angle, which has been established by the Colonel's direction.

The other squadrons conducted by their Captains, move by the shortest line to the point at which they should enter the column.

All the Captains halt at these points, where the left flanks of their squadrons shall rest—in a line with the left guide leading squadron, and the regimental marker—and, in succession as the rear of the columns reach them, command: 1. *Left into line wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Left*—DRESS; 4 FRONT.

The chiefs of leading platoons command a second turn, if necessary.

The change of direction by the left flank is executed by the same principles, by inverse means.

456. To change the direction of a close column, or a column of squadrons, to face to the rear, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Countermarch by the right* (or *left*) *flank.*
    3. MARCH.

The countermarch is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 386 ; the Captains adding *trot,* to the second command:

The column of squadrons may be wheeled about, by squadron, or by platoons.

457.—The regiment marching in column of squadrons, or close column, to gain ground to one of the flanks, the Colonel commands:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Fours*—RIGHT, (or LEFT.)

If the column is at a halt, the Colonel adds:

>   3. MARCH.

These movements are executed throughout as in the squadron; but the chiefs of the leading platoons march by the *side* of the leading set of fours, and preserve distances and alignment with the squadron that was in front.

458.—The regiment marching in column of squadrons, or close column, the Colonel commands:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Right* (or *left*) *oblique.*
>   3. MARCH.

Which is executed throughout, as in squadron, No. 397. To resume the first direction, the Colonel commands:

>   FORWARD.

459.—The regiment being in close column, to gain ground to the rear, the Colonel commands:

>   1. *Atten ion.*
>   2. *Fours*—*Left about,* (or *right about.*)
>   3. MARCH.

Which is executed throughout as prescribed for the squadron, No 399.

TO FORM A DOUBLE COLUMN—ITS MARCH, AND CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

460.—The regiment being in line, double column is formed on the left platoon of the right, and right platoon

Pas.

Heads of

4th & 7th Syds
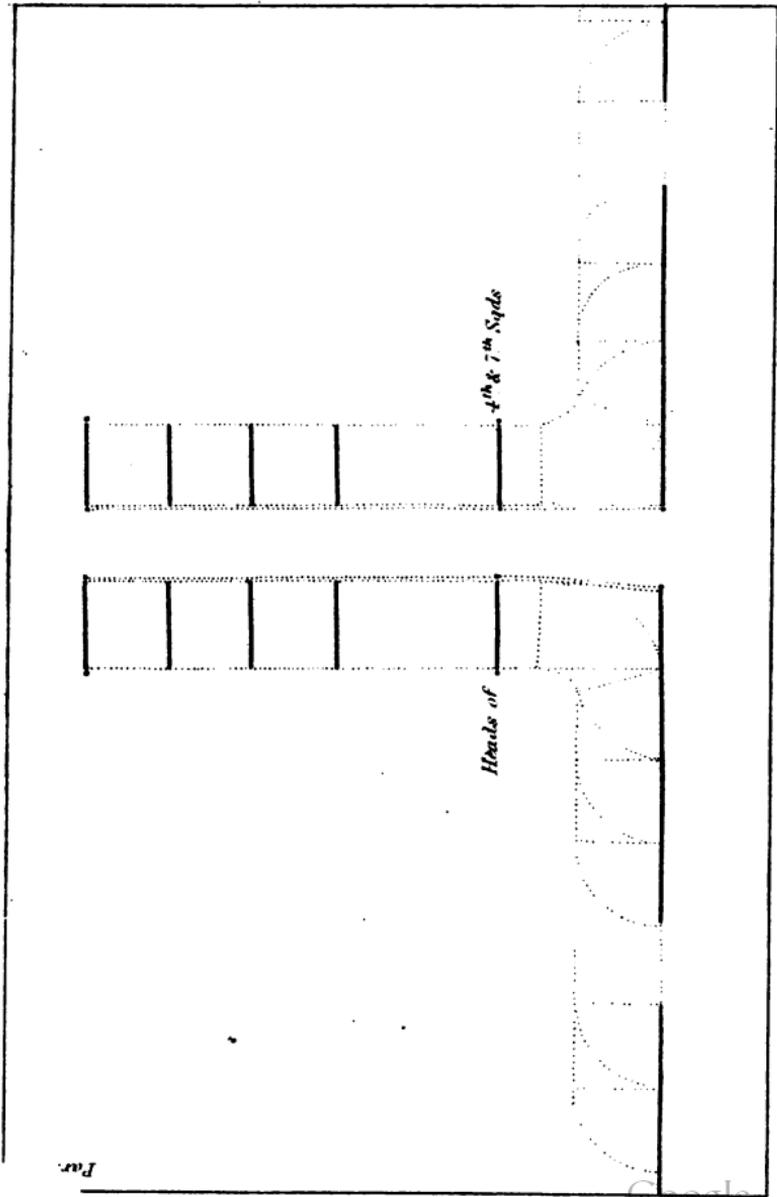
of the left centre squadrons; if the number of squadrons be uneven, it is formed in the same manner on the centre, and next squadron to its left.

To advance in double column, the Colonel commands:

 1. *Attention.*
 2. *Advance in double column.*
 3. MARCH.
 4. *Guide right*, (or *left*)

At the second command, the Captain of the right centre squadron commands: *Platoons left wheel—left platoon forward.*

The Captains to his right command: *Platoons left wheel.*

The Captains of the left centre squadron command: *Platoons right wheel—right platoon forward.*

The Captains to his left command: *Platoons—right wheel.*

At the command, MARCH, the movement begins throughout; the chief of the platoon next to the left of the right centre squadron commands, *right*—TURN, when the flank of his platoon would have three paces to march to complete its wheel; in turning it gains three paces, which brings its right flank on the line of march of that of the left platoon; the next to the right platoon of the left centre squadron is conducted on the same principles, by inverse means; the other platoons of each squadron turn on the same ground as these platoons.

The Captains of the squadrons to the right and left, when the wheels by platoon are completed, command, FORWARD; and all, in succession, command the *turn* to the front, on the same ground that the rear platoons of the central squadrons have turned on; and their squadrons follow them in open column, with the prescribed distance.

The guide being commanded *right*, it is so in each column; the right squadron guides of the left column, on the right of the leading platoons, approach to within 10 paces of the left squadron guides of the right column, who are on the left of the leading platoons. This gives an interval of platoon front between the flanks of the other platoons; all the guides of the left column preserve the intervals

from the right column, and align themselves on the corresponding platoons.   If the guide be *left*, interval and alignment is regulated on the platoons of the left column.   The chief of the leading platoon on the side of the guide regulates the gait

461.—The double column is advantageous for the formation *front into line* more prompt than in the single open column ; and also to the *rear*, to the *right* or *left*, in a single line, or in two lines, or in échelon ; it is therefore especially safe for the passage of defiles to the front, where the enemy's dispositions are unknown.   If the defile is too narrow, the interval can be reduced to one pace, and the column reduced to fronts of fours and twos

462 —The regiment marching in double column, to reduce the front to a double column of fours, the Colonel commands :

    1   *Attention.*
    2. *By fours.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of the left column command : *By fours—trot ;* the Captains of the right column command : *By the left—by fours—trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the movement is executed in each squadron, as prescribed in the school of the squadron.

To reduce the front to columns of twos, and to reform them in fours and platoons, is executed in each column, as prescribed for the single column.

463.—The double column marching, to change direction, the Colonel commands :

    1   *Attention.*
    2. *Column right,* (or *le't*); *half-right,* (or *half-left.*)

The second command being repeated *only* by the senior Captain of the leading squadrons, the senior chief of front platoons commands : 1. *Right*—TURN ; 2 FORWARD ; and so with the subdivisions throughout.   The pivot describes a quarter circle of 12 yards ; the inner flank of the outer

platoon continues to march at the same gait; all preserve intervals from the pivot, and alignment by the wheeling flank.

464.—The regiment being in double column halted or marching, it is faced and marched in the opposite direction by the same commands, and in the same manner as the open column, No. 440. But the Colonel commands the guide anew; and if the columns are of unequal length, he commands, *guide left*, (on the outer flank of the longest column,) and the column remains as it wheeled about.

465.—The double column marching gains ground to one of its flanks, and gains ground to the right or left without changing front, by the same commands and means as in the open column, Nos. 441 and 442.

TO PASS FROM A COLUMN OF TWOS TO A COLUMN OF FOURS, TO AN OPEN COLUMN, AND TO A COLUMN OF SQUADRONS, AND A CLOSE COLUMN.

466.—The regiment, marching in a column of twos, to pass to a column of fours, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2 *Form fours.*
> 3. Maroh.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading squadron commands: *Form fours—trot.*

The other Captains command: *Trot.*

At the third command, the leading squadron executes the formation as prescribed, No. 356; that squadron being formed, the Captain of the next squadron commands: 1. *Form fours;* 2. Maroh; which is executed as prescribed, No 352. And so each Captain in succession.

If the column is trotting, and the Colonel wishes to form fours by galloping, his second command is, *form fours— gallop;* and it is done on the same principles.

467.—The column of twos trotting, the Colonel gives the same commands, No. 466.

The second and third commands are repeated immediately by the Captain of the leading squadron, and by each of the others, in succession, when the squadron preceding him is formed   It is executed in each squadron as prescribed, No. 352.

468.—The regiment, marching in a column of fours, to pass to a column of platoons, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Form platoons.*
> 3. MARCH.

All the Captains, in repeating the second command, add, *trot.*

At the command, MARCH, it is executed in each platoon and squadron throughout the regiment, as prescribed, No. 357.

The intervals between the squadrons remain correct. (Tit. I, Art. II.)

The column of fours marching at the *trot,* unless the command indicate the gallop, the Colonel gives the same commands.   They are repeated and executed in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 352.

469.—The regiment being in open column, halted or marching at a *walk,* to form an open column of squadrons, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Form squadrons—left,* (or *right.*)
> 3. MARCH.

The Captains, in repeating the second command, add, *trot.*

At the third command, each squadron is formed as in the school of the squadron, No 402.

If the column is trotting, to make the formation in doubling the gait, the Colonel adds, *gallop,* to the second command, and the movement is executed on the same principles.

The open column trotting, if the Colonel give the commands without indicating the gait, they are repeated by the Captains without addition; the squadrons are formed throughout at the same time, as prescribed, No. 403.

470.—The regiment being in open column, to form close column the Colonel commands:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Form close column—left,* (or *right.*)
>   3. MARCH.

At the second command, all the Captains command, *form squadron—left— trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the squadrons are all formed as in the school of the squadron; the Captains of all but the leading squadron command: 1. *Forward—trot,* in time to add, 2. MARCH, so that their rearmost platoon shall not halt On reaching, in succession, platoon distance, they command: 1 HALT; 2. DRESS; 3. FRONT

The open column marching at a walk, the Colonel's commands and the Captains' first commands are the same as above; the squadrons being formed, the Captains of all but the one leading, command, *trot—MARCH,* just before their last platoons should be commanded to walk; and reaching their distance, each, in succession, *walk—MARCH.*

The open column marching at a trot, and the Colonel commands: 2. *Form close column—left,* (or *right*); 3 *March.* All the Captains' commands are the same

At the command, MARCH, all the squadrons are formed as prescribed, No. 352, and then all but the leading Captain commands, *trot—MARCH*; and on reaching their distance, *walk—MARCH,* as above.

TO PASS FROM A COLUMN OF SQUADRONS AND A CLOSE COLUMN, TO AN OPEN COLUMN, AND A COLUMN OF FOURS AND TWOS.

471.—The regiment being in column of squadrons halted

or marching, to diminish the front of the column the
Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *By platoon,* (or *By the left—by platoon.*)
> 3. MARCH.

In repeating the second command, each Captain adds,
trot

At the command, MARCH, the movement is executed
throughout as in the squadron.

If the Colonel adds, *walk,* to the second command, the
Captains command, *by platoon.*

If the column be trotting, and the Colonel adds, *gallop,*
to his second command, it is repeated by the Captains, and
the movement is executed on the same principle

If the column be trotting and the Colonel gives the same
commands, they are repeated by the Captains, without ad-
dition, and the movement is executed as in No. 402.

472 —The regiment being in a close column, to march
by platoons, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2 *By platoon,* (or *By the left—by platoon*)
> 3. MARCH.

The second and third commands are repeated by the
Captain of the leading squadron, adding *trot* to the second.

The Captains of the other squadrons repeat them with
the same addition in succession, giving the command,
MARCH, when the last platoon of the preceding squadron
has obliqued about two platoon fronts, so as to take its
place in column at proper distance. If the Colonel adds
walk to the second command, the Captains command, *by
platoon.*

If the column be marching at the walk, the commands
of the Colonel and Captains are the same, and are executed
as prescribed for the squadron, the Captains giving the
command of execution when the last platoon of the pre-

ceding squadron has *increased its distance* about two platoon fronts.

If the column be trotting, the movement in doubling the gait is made on the same principle.

But if, the column trotting, the Colonel gives the same commands as above, the second and third commands are repeated by the Captain of the leading squadron ; the other Captains, at the second command of the Colonel, command, *walk,* and repeat the command, MARCH.   They then, in succession, command: 1 *By platoons —trot*; 2. MARCH, as above.

473.—The regiment being in open column, halted or marching, to reduce the front, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *By fours,* (or *By the left—by fours.*)
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, each Captain commands, *by fours—trot*

At the third command, the movement is executed in each squadron at the same time, as in the school of the squadron

If the Colonel add *walk* to his second command, the Captains command, *by fours.*

If the command be trotting, the movement in doubling the gait is made on the same principle ; but if the Colonel give the same command, the Captains repeat them, and the movement is executed throughout as in squadron.

474.—The regiment, marching in column of fours, to reduce its front, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *By twos,* (or *By the left—by twos.*)
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading squadron commands, *by twos – trot ;* and he repeats the third command.

The other Captains give the same commands in succession when the rear of the preceeding squadron begins to trot.

If the Colonel adds *walk* to his second command, the leading Captain commands, *by twos ;* the others command,

HALT, and break in succession when the rear of the pre-
ceding squadron moves

If the column be trotting, the movement in doubling the
gait is made on the same principle; but if the gait is not
indicated, the Captains do not add *trot* to the Colonel's
second command; and the other Captains command *walk*,
and they afterward conform to the above.

475.—If the necessity arise, the column is reduced to the
file; it is done on the same principles as the foregoing, and
the same commands, substituting *file* for " twos." And it
is reformed *by twos*, on the same principles, of No. 466, and
following.

<div align="center">ARTICLE SECOND.</div>

FORMATION OF LINE FROM THE DIF-
FERENT COLUMNS.

TO FORM LINE FROM THE COLUMN OF FOURS, AND OPEN COLUMN, FACED TO THE FRONT, OBLIQUELY, TO THE LEFT, RIGHT, AND REAR.

476.—The regiment being in column of fours or open
column, halted or marching, to form line to the front and
left, or front and right, the Colonel commands :

 1. *Attention.*
 2 *Left—front into line ;* or, *Right—front into line.*
 3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading
squadron commands : *Left* (or *right*)—*front into line—trct.*

The other Captains command : *Forward,* (if halted)—
column half left (or *right*)—*trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the leading squadron conforms
to the school of the squadron.

The Captains of the other squadrons, in repeating the 3d
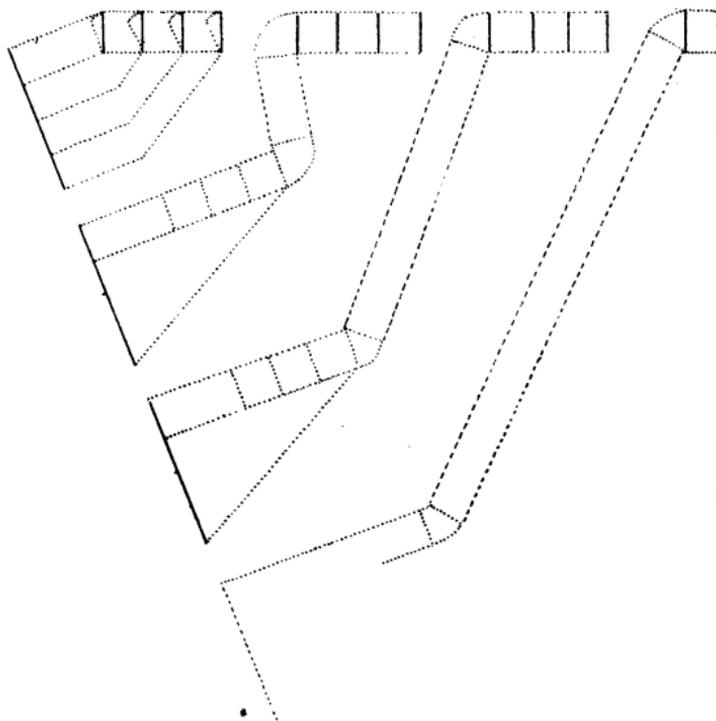
command, adds : *Guide right* (or *left ;*) and each directs the diagonal march of his column so as to pass about 30 yards more than the depth of the column in rear of the point where its right (or left) will rest in line.

At these points they command : *Column half right* (or *left ;*) and then *left* (or *right*)—*front into line*, in time to command, MARCH, when the head of the column is 30 yards in rear of its place in line.

If the Colonel adds, *walk*, to the second command, or if the column is at the trot, the Captains do not add "trot" to their commands, as in the foregoing paragraph.　If the Colonel commands, *gallop*, it is repeated in their commands.

When the regiment is in column of fours right in front to form *right—front into line*, the Colonel first forms platoons ; the same when left is in front, to form *left—front into line.*

If the Colonel desire to form a line of squadron columns, he commands : 2. *Left* (or *right*)—*front into line of columns ;* the leading squadron moves forward 30 paces and halts ; the other Captains, proceeding as above, direct the heads of columns their depth in rear of their positions in line, turn *half-right*, and halt on the line.

477.—The line may be formed obliquely.　When to the left front, the left may be back or forward forty-five degrees, or better, any less angle.　When the Colonel wishes the line back, he himself, or by a field officer, or the Adjutant, commands to the leading squadron, in column of platoons :　1.　*Platoons—left wheel* ; 2. MARCH ; and when the leading platoon has the required obliquity, commands, HALT.　If in column of fours : 1. *Fours—left ;* 2. MARCH ; 3. HALT.

The commands are then given as in No. 476 ; adding to the second command, if the obliquity be great, *left back ;* the leading platoon, or set of fours, marches *straight* forward, and the squadron is formed at the same angle ; the other squadrons make their first turn greater ; and if the left be *far* back, may form line without a second turn

478.—If the Colonel wish to throw the left forward, a

large angle beyond the perpendicular line to the direction of his column, he first causes the leading squadron to march and turn its depth perpendicular to the desired line; he adds to the second command, the obliquity being so great, *left forward* The squadrons in this case make a less turn than in the square formation, and all make a second turn.

To form obliquely to the *right—front*, is done on the same principles, and inverse means.

In these cases, if the column be marching, the Colonel indicates to the Captain to take, while in motion, the necessary obliquity for his position.

479.—The regiment being in column of fours, or open column, halted or marching, to form line on either flank, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Left* (or *right*) *into line wheel.*
> 3. MARCH.

At the second command, each Captain commands: *Left* (or *right*) *into line wheel—trot,* (omitting *trot* in the column of fours.) The wheels being near completion, they command: *Right,* (or *left*)—DRESS. (In this case the Captains do not command, FRONT.) When the Lieutenant Colonel or Adjutant commands, FRONT, they turn about to the front.

If the column of fours is right in front, the Colonel forms line by wheeling fours to the right, only in emergency; the same as to forming the line to the left, left in front. In either case he accomplishes his object best by first forming platoons

480.—The regiment marching in column of fours, or open column, to form line to the right or left, beyond the head of the column, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *On right* (or *left*) *into line.*
> 3. MARCH.

The Captain of the leading squadron adds *trot,* to the second command.

The other Captains command, *trot.*
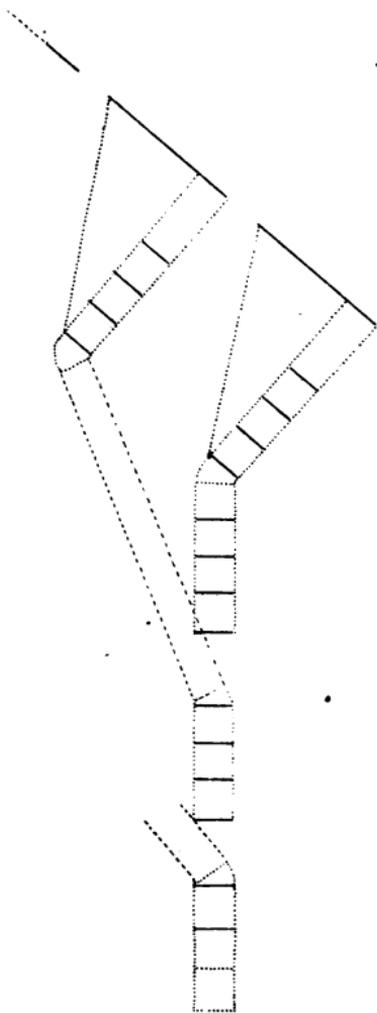
At the command, MARCH, the leading squadron forms line as in the school of the squadron.

The other Captains, if the guide is not there already, announce him on the flank next to the new line, and proceed to the heads of their squadrons.

They command, in succession : 1. *On right* (or *left*) *into line* ; 2. MARCH, when the head of the squadron arrives at the point where it should turn to form the line.

481.—When the regiment is in a column of *fours* right in front, to form *on left into line*, the Colonel first forms platoons; the same left in front, before forming *on right into line*.

482.—The Colonel may vary the direction of the line considerably to the right or left; the Captains change the direction of their columns to the necessary degree as they pass the right (or left) of the line, without orders

483.—The regiment being in open column, or column of fours to form line faced to the right-rear, or left-rear, on the rear of the column, the Colonel first wheels by platoons or fours about, Nos. 440 and 433, and immediately commands as in No. 476 ; he governs himself by the numbers following it.

484.—The regiment being in open column, to form line faced to the rear, on the head of the column, the Colonel first forms line to the front; and then wheels platoons about.

TO FORM LINE FROM A COLUMN OF SQUADRONS, (OR COLUMN OF ATTACK.) FACED TO THE FRONT, LELT, RIGHT, AND REAR.

485.—The regiment marching, or at a halt, in column of squadrons is to form line to the front, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Left* (or *right*) *front into line.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading

squadron commands, (if at a halt,) *forward*, and repeats the third command ; he marches thirty paces and commands : 1. HALT ; 2. *Right*, (or *left*) DRESS ; 3. FRONT.

The Captains of the other squadrons command, *left* (or *right*) *wheel*—TROT ; they repeat the third command ; and having made a half wheel (45 degrees) command, FORWARD; and if the guide is not already on the side of formation, command it there.

As each squadron arrives with its advanced flank opposite its place in line, each Captain in succession commands : 1. *Right*, (or *left*) WHEEL ; 2. MARCH ; 3. FORWARD ; 4. HALT ; 5. DRESS ; 6. FRONT.

If the nature of the ground prevent this evolution, the Colonel would form close column, and deploy it.

486.—The regiment being in column of squadrons, to form line to the left or right, the Colonel commands :

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Left* (or *right*) *into line wheel.*
> 3. MARCH.

The Captains in repeating the second command, add *trot*.

The wheels are executed as in the school of the squadron; being at the point of completion the Captains command : 1. HALT ; 2 *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS.

487. The regiment being in column of squadrons to form line, on the rear of the column, faced to the rear, the Colonel commands :

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Left—rear into line,* (or *Right—rear into line.*)
> 3 MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the rear squadron commands, *countermarch by the right* (or *left*) *flank*—*trot*.

The Captains of the other squadrons command, *platoons left* (or *right*) *wheel—trot—column half left,* (or *right.*)

Except that the Captain of the squadron next to the rear, omits *column half left* (or *right*,) his squadron marches 10 yards and makes a full turn.
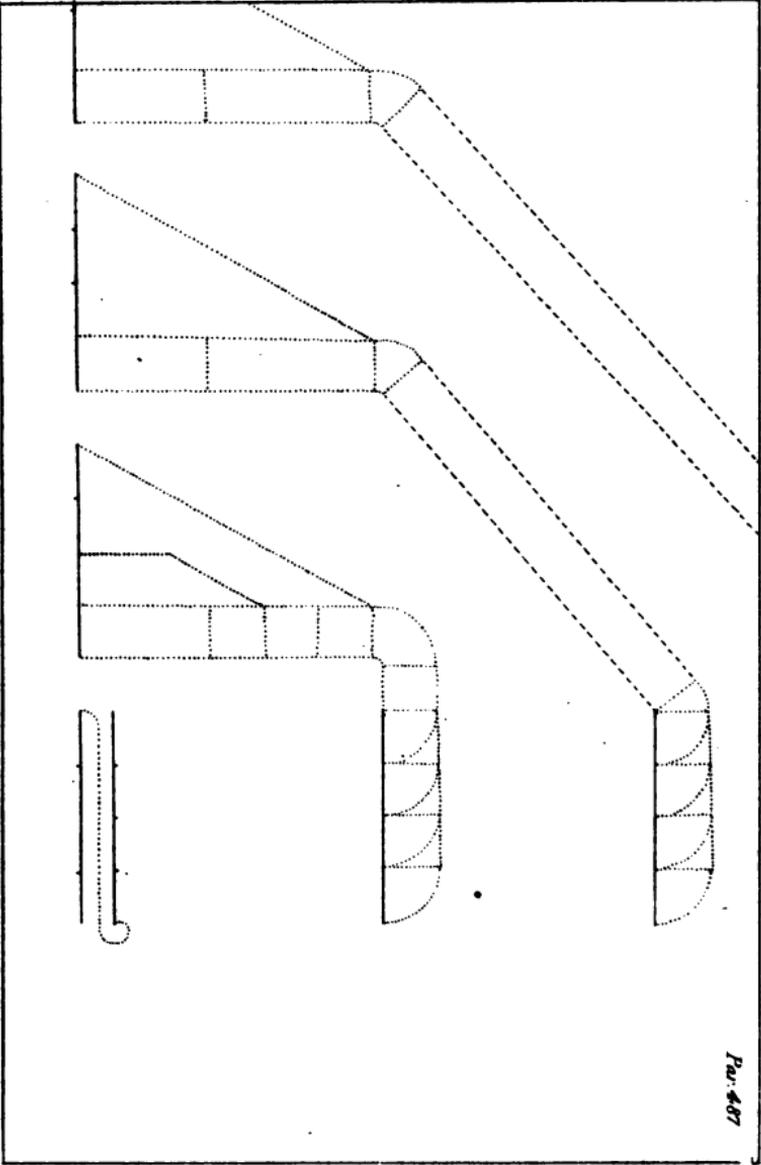
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At the command, MARCH, the movement commences throughout; when the wheels are near completion, the Captains command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left*, (guide next to the side of formation; the chiefs of the leading platoons at the command, FORWARD, commanding, *left*—TURN; and FORWARD, when the half wheel is complete) Each of these squadrons then conforms to what is prescribed for forming *right* (or *left*) *front into line*, No. 476.

488.—The regiment being in column of squadrons to form line faced to the rear, on the *head* of the column, the Colonel first forms line to the *left front*, or *right front*, No 484, and then wheels about by squadron, or platoon.

In all cases of the formation of line faced to the rear, on the head of the column, if there be occasion for the squadrons to face promptly to the new front, the Colonel directs the Captain of the leading squadron, who wheels about as soon as the first platoon of the next squadron is halted on the line ; it is then the duty of the other Captains to do the same in succession, without any further order or intimation.

489.—In forming front, or rear, into line from the column of squadrons, or open column, in a regiment of ten squadrons, if the Colonel adds, *of battle*, to the second command, the second line, of squadron columns, formed on the head of the seventh squadron from the front, in the same manner that the leading squadrons are formed. In all similar cases in the eight squadron regiment, the two squadrons at the rear march over the most direct lines to cover the flanks ; the foremost one, always to the flank first formed.

TO FORM LINE FROM CLOSE COLUMN, FACED TO THE FRONT, OBLIQUELY, LEFT, RIGHT, AND REAR.

490.—The regiment being in close column, to form line faced to the front, on, and to the right of, the leading squadron, the Colonel commands :

1. *Attention.*
2. *Depl:y to the right.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading squadron commands : 1. *Left*—DRESS; 2. FRONT; the squadron is dressed on the markers.

The Captains of the other squadrons command, *fours right—trot.*

At the command, MARCH, all the rear squadrons wheel by fours to the right, and march forward at the *trot ;* the Captains halt personally in rear of the point where the left of their squadrons will rest in line ; and when the rear of their columns reaches them, command, in succession : 1. *Fours*—LEFT ; 2. *Guide left ;* and on arriving, the horses' heads on a line with the croups of the next squadron, 1. HALT ; 2. DRESS ; 3. FRONT. At the command, HALT, the chiefs of platoons continue on, to align themselves.

The close column is deployed on, and to the left of, the leading squadron on the same principles, and by inverse means at the command : 2. *Deploy to the left.*

491.—The regiment marching in close column to form line on, and to the right of, the leading squadron without halting, the Colonel commands :

1. *Attention.*
2. *Deploy to the right.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading squadron proceeds to the centre of the squadron, and if the column is at the trot, commands, *walk ; guide right ;* (if he commands *walk,* he repeats the 3d command.)

At the 2d command, the Captains of the other squadrons command, *fours right—trot ;* (omitting trot if the column be trotting ; and they repeat the command, MARCH.)

When their squadrons are opposite their places, they command, in succession : 1. *Fours*—LEFT ; 2. *Guide left ;* and when in line, *walk*—MARCH ; when the central squadron

reaches the line, the Colonel commands : *Regulate by central squadron.*

The Captains command the guide accordingly, (No. 527.)

The regiment marching in close columns, line is formed on, and to the left of, the leading squadron on the same principle and by inverse means ; at the commands : 2. *Deploy to the left.* 3. MARCH.

492.—The regiment being in close column, to deploy it on one of the central squadrons, the Colonel commands :

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Deploy on fifth squadron.*
> 3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of squadrons in front command, *fours right—trot ;*

Those of squadrons in the rear of the fifth, *fours left—trot ;*

The Captain of the fifth squadron, *forward, guide centre—trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the movement of the front and rear squadrons commences ; the left guide of the fifth proceeds to place himself opposite the sergeant major, who has been posted to mark the line, 12 p\ces in front of the leading squadron. The Captain of the fifth commands MARCH, when his squadron is unmasked.

The Captain of the next squadron in front, and the others in his front, in succession, and on the same principles, at the moment the rear of his squadron has gained squadron interval from the right flank of the fifth squadron, commands: 1. *Fours* LEFT ; 2. HALT; and 1. *Forward—trot.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide left,* the moment his squadron is unmasked ; and on arriving at the line, 1. HALT. 2. DRESS. 3. FRONT. But the squadron in front, not being masked, marches immediately forward, after its flank movement.

The squadrons in rear of the fifth squadron conform to No. 490.

The squadrons in front always go to the right.

493.—The regiment being in close column, to form line

2ª

obliquely to its front, the angle being 45 degrees or less, by deploying on a central squadron, or to the right or left of the column, the Colonel first commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Squadrons right* (or *left*) *wheel.*
    3. MARCH.
    4. HALT.

The deployment is then commanded, and executed by the same commands, and in the same manner, as in paragraphs 490 and 492.

494.—The regiment being in close column, to form line on the left flank, faced to the left, or right flank, faced to the right, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *On rear squadron—left* (or *right*) *into line.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the rear squadron commands: *Left into line wheel—trot.*

The other Captains command, *forward—trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the rear squadron makes its wheel, and the Captain commands: 1. HALT; 2. *Left—* DRESS; 3. FRONT. The markers are so placed that the squadron shall dress forward three paces.

The other squadrons marching forward are wheeled into line in the same manner, as they successively gain their distance for the proper interval, which will be when the next squadron in rear has made about two-thirds of its wheel.

When the close column is marching the formation is made in the same manner, except that the Captains of the squadrons that continue to march do not command *forward.*

495.—The regiment marching in close column, to form line to the right, beyond the head of the column, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *On right into line.*
    3 MARCH.

At the second command the Captain of the leading squadron commands, *trot.*

Immediately after repeating the command, MARCH, he commands: 1. *Right*—TURN; 2 FORWARD; and having marched forward 20 paces, 1. HALT; 2. *Right*—DRESS; 3. FRONT.

At the command, MARCH, all the other Captains command the guide on the side of the formation, if not already there. When the leading squadron has made about one-third of its turn, the Captain of the next squadron commands: *Trot*—MARCH; and each of the others, in succession, give the same command when the squadron in his front has increased its distance by six paces; each Captain, in succession, when the heads of his squadron horses are as far advanced as the farthest flank of the squadron last formed in line, commands: *Right*—TURN; and then, 1. FORWARD; 2. HALT; 3. DRESS.

If the column be *trotting*, at the second command the Captain of the leading squadron commands, *right;* the other Captains, *walk;* at the command, MARCH, the leading Captain commands, TURN; the others, in repeating MARCH, add the command for the guide, if necessary. All then proceed as above prescribed.

When the guide has to be changed, the Captains proceed, in succession, to the front of the centre of their squadrons, to command the increased gait, and remain there.

The regiment marching in close column, to form line to the left, beyond the head of the column, is executed on the same principles by inverse means and commands.

The regiment marching in column of squadrons, line is formed to the right or left, at the same commands of the Colonel; at the second, the leading Captain commands, *right* (or *left;*) the others, *trot;* at the third command, which they repeat, the leading Captain commands, TURN; then all proceed as prescribed above after their distance is increased. If the column be trotting, it is the same, but with the omission of the command, *trot.*

496.—The regiment being in close column, to form a line faced to the rear, the Colonel countermarches the column, and then deploys.

The countermarch is a dangerous evolution if exposed to the possibility of being attacked by cavalry during its progress. It would be safer to wheel about by platoons; in so doing the squadron guides are governed by No. 400.

497.—The regiment marching in close column, to form a line of squadron columns, faced to either flank, the Colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On rear squadron—by platoon left,* (or *right,*) *into line of columns.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the rear squadron commands: *Platoons left wheel—trot;* after its execution, he commands: FORWARD; and having marched 20 paces, HALT.

The other Captains, in succession as they gain squadron interval, perform the same movement as the Captain in rear.

The evolution may be executed *by fours* on the same principles; the Colonel substitutes, in his command, the word *fours* for *platoon.*

498.—Cavalry should never surrender. If overpowered or surrounded it can cut its way by charging at full speed, in close column.

A close column, which may chance to be suddenly attacked in flank, may defend itself by instantly wheeling and advancing to meet the enemy, the flank platoons of alternate squadrons. It will be understood that the 1st, 3d, and other squadrons with odd numbers are indicated. The commands are:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *platoons, alternate squadrons—right* (or *left*) *wheel—gallop.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.

The chiefs of the platoons immediately charge.

According to circumstances, the commander may send to support the charge of these platoons the corresponding platoons of the other squadrons, by the commands:

      1. *First* (or *fourth*) *platoons—right* (or *left*) *wheel—gallop.*
      2. MARCH.
      3. FORWARD.

They advance, with 60 paces distance, and charge if necessary.

TO FORM LINE FROM DOUBLE COLUMN, FACED TO THE FRONT, RIGHT, LEFT, AND REAR.

499.—The regiment being in double column halted or marching, to form line, faced to the front, the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Front into line.*
      8. MARCH.

At the second command, the leading Captain of the right column commands: *Right—front into line—trot.* Of the left column, *left—front into line—trot;* and all in each column are governed by what is prescribed in No. 476; but the chiefs of the two leading platoons cause them to oblique slightly, to regain the two paces of reduced interval; the sergeant major is posted in front of the left platoon that led the right column, and faces to the right.

500.—The regiment halted or marching, in double column, to form line through the right flank, faced to the right, the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Right into line.*
      3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of the right col umns command: *Right into line wheel—trot.*

The Captains of the left column conform to what is pre-
scribed, No. 480.

At the command, MARCH, the movements are executed
as prescribed in that number, and in No. 479. If the
Colonel wish to attack immediately with the line formed
by the right column, he sends instructions to the field offi-
cer ; he may charge in échelon, as the squadrons form, or
by the wing in line.

Line is formed, through the left flank, faced to the left,
on the same principles, by inverse means, at the commands:
2. *Left into line.* 3. MARCH.

501 —The regiment being in double column, halted or
marching, to form line in rear of the column, faced to the
rear, the Colonel first commands, *platoons right* (or *left*) *about
wheel*, MARCH, HALT, or FORWARD; and then proceeds as in
No 499.

If the left column be short of the other, the leading
Captain, after wheeling about, at the command, *front into
line*, commands, first, *forward*, if at a halt; he forms on the
line of the first squadron.

If the Colonel wish to form but one column faced to the
rear, with the support of a second line, he commands, *right
column—platoons right about wheel*, and *left front into line of
battle;* or gives inverse commands to the left column ; or,
instead of adding the words *"of battle,"* giving orders to a
field officer. The Lieutenant Colonel or Major, as the case
may be, immediately puts his column in motion, or con-
tinues it in motion, and changes direction to the right or
left, to march behind the other wing ; and there forms a
line of squadron columns, No. 523 ; in this case, the fifth
squadron would cover the left flank, *last* formed, of the
first line ; and the commander of the second line would
order his last squadron, the tenth, to cover its right flank,
(getting position by simply wheeling platoons right about.)
If the left column be formed into the first line, the inverse
would take place ; and the sixth squadron line cover its
right flank, and the first its left flank.

502.--If the Colonel, marching in double column, forms

line to the right or left, to attack immediately, he commands, *right* (or *left*) *into line of battle;* in which case both columns wheel into line, and the first advancing, the field officer in command of the second retains it, for distance.

503.—The regiment in double column, the Colonel may form line of battle with either column while advancing; the field officer with the other column halts it until the first passes, and then commands, *left* (or *right*) *front into the.* The Colonel commands, *left* (or *right*) *column, form line — left* (or *right*)—*trot;* (or *gallop.*) At this command the leading Captain commands, *form squadron—trot* (or *gallop ;*) the others, *column half—left* (or *right*)—*trot* (or *gallop ;*) and proceed at the command MARCH, as to form *left—front into line,* except that when their heads of squadrons are in line with the leading squadron they command, *form squadron—left,* (or *right.*)

504.—The regiment in double column, marching or halted, and the Colonel desiring to use it as a column of attack, to the front, he commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Form squadrons.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains command, *form squadron—right—trot,* and *form squadron—left—trot,* respectively.

At the command, MARCH, each squadron is formed as in the school of the squadron; the Captains of the right squadrons command, *guide left;* those of the left command, *guide right,* and their right guides preserve intervals and align by the right squadrons.

The Colonel may add *gallop* to the second command.

The Colonel may send a field officer to command the charge of the leading squadrons; the column following with interval of 60 paces between the squadrons that charge and the next.

TO FORM LINE FROM OPEN COLUMN BY COMBINING TWO OR MORE MOVEMENTS.

505.—The first clause of the Colonel's preparatory commands always applies to the leading squadrons.

The regiment marching in open column, a part has changed direction to the right, and the Colonel wishes to form line faced to the left of the part that has turned, he halts, or not, at will, and commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Left into line* and *left front into line.*
> 3. MARCH.

At the second command the Captains, in the new direction, command: *Left into line wheel—trot.*

The Captain who commands the leading squadron, not turned, commands: *Left front into line;* the others: *Column half-left—trot.*

At the command, MARCH, both movements are executed as prescribed, Nos. 479 and 476.

506.—The open column having turned to the right, and the Colonel wishes to form line on the right flank of the part that has turned and faced to the right, he commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Right into line* and *left front into line.*
> 3. MARCH.

Each part of the column conforms itself to what has been prescribed for *right into line wheel* and *left front into line;* but the Captains of the squadrons that perform the latter movement wheel left about by platoon, as soon as the leading platoon of the next squadron is halted, without orders or intimation. The Colonel's command should, if possible, be given just as the last platoon of a squadron is turned in the new direction.

If the Colonel commanded, *right into line of battle*, the part of the column still marching to the new rear would continue on to form a second line, or flank supports only.

507.—The open column having turned to the left, part only being in the new direction, to form line through the right flank of that part, and faced to the right, the Colonel commands the halt, or not, at will, and then commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Right into line* and *right front into line.*
> 3. MARCH.

Which movements are executed as has been prescribed for *right into line wheel* and *right front into line*, by the two parts of the column. The head of the first squadron forming *right front into line* must oblique to the right.

508.—Part of the open column having turned to the left, to form line through the left flank of that part, and faced to the left, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Left into line* and *right front into line.*
> 3. MARCH.

Each part of the column conforms to what has been prescribed for *left into line wheel* and *right front into line;* but the Captains of the squadrons which perform the latter movement wheel right about by platoon, without waiting for orders, as soon as the leading platoon of the next squadron to form, is halted.

509.—In the four last combined evolutions, the column may have turned at an angle much greater or less than a right angle. The oblique line is formed on the same principles as in Nos. 477 and 478, the Colonel omitting "*right* (or *left*) *forward;*" and the leading Captain of the column, in the original direction, himself, first wheels his platoons to the new angle.

ARTICLE THIRD.

THE LINE—ITS CHANGES AND MARCH.

513.—The regiment being in line, to change front to the right or left, 45 degrees or less, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Change front—Left* (or *right*) *forward.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command the Captain of the right squadron commands: *Right wheel—trot.*

The Captains of the other squadrons command: *Forward—Guide right—trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the movement commences throughout. The first squadron having wheeled less than 45 degrees, its Captain halts it and dresses it on the markers.

As the other squadrons arrive in succession, their right flanks opposite the points they should occupy in line, their Captains command: 1. *Right wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. FORWARD; and near the line: 1. HALT; 2. DRESS; 3. FRONT.

To change front to the left is executed on the same principles by inverse commands and means:

514.—The regiment being in line, to change front obliquely on a central squadron, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Change front—on fourth squadron—left* (or *right*) *forward.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the fourth squadron commands, *Right wheel—trot,* and he and the Captains to the left conform to what is prescribed for the right and other squadrons in the preceding No. 513.

At the second command, the Captains of the right squadrons command, *Fours—right about.*

The fours having wheeled about, and the squadrons marching to the rear, these Captains command, *Guide right.* As the squadrons, in succession, arrive with their (present) right opposite the point it should occupy in the new line, they command: 1. *Right wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. FORWARD. And having passed the line: 1. *Fours—Right about.* 2. HALT. 3 DRESS. 4. FRONT

To change front, right forward, is executed on the same principle by inverse commands and means.

The next squadron to the central in retiring must allow for lessening its interval three paces by wheeling fours about toward the central squadron.

515 —The regiment being in line, to change front to the left or right, 45 degrees or less, by throwing back a flank, the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Change front—left* (or *right*) *back.*
      3. MARCH.

At the second command, all the Captains command, *Fours—right about.*

When the fours have wheeled about, the Captain of the right squadron commands: 1. *Left wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. FORWARD. 4. *Fours—*RIGHT ABOUT. 5. HALT. 6. *Right—*DRESS. 7 FRONT.

The other Captains, when the fours have wheeled about, command, *Guide left;* and when, in succession, their squadrons arrive with their (present) left opposite the point it should occupy in the new line, they command: 1. *Left wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. FORWARD And having passed the line: 1. *Fours right—*ABOUT 2 HALT. 3. DRESS. 4. FRONT

The markers for the right squadron are posted when it has completed its wheel to the rear ; the Colonel or officer superintending their position, indicates to the Captain when to cease wheeling.

To change front, *right back*, is executed on the same principles by inverse means and commands.

516. To change the front of the regiment in line, at a greater angle to the right, faced to the right or left, or to

the left, and faced to the left or right, the Colonel wheels
the regiment by platoons to the right or left, and then
forms *left* or *right front into line;* then.if it is to face to the
opposite direction, it is wheeled about by platoons; all of
which evolutions have been fully described.

517.—The regiment being in line, to advance in squadron
columns, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Forward by platoons.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, each Captain commands, *by
platoon.*

At the command, MARCH, each squadron marches forward
in column of platoons, as prescribed in the school of the
squadron, except that the Captains of squadrons to the
right of the squadron of direction, after commanding MARCH,
add *guide left,* and those to its left, *guide right.* The central
or right centre squadron is the squadron of direction; the
chief of its leading platoon regulates the gait; the chief of
the next on the left establishes, with him, the base on which
the commanders of the leading platoons of all the other
squadrons regulate their alignment; the squadron guide
on the flank of the leading platoon of the regulating squad-
ron is charged with the direction of the march; this, with
the base of the alignment, is superintended by the Colonel,
or by the Adjutant or a field officer, as he may direct.
The squadron guide with the leading platoon of the other
squadrons marches on the flank of the leading platoon next
toward the regulating squadron; they preserve the inter-
vals under correction of the Captains.

If any Captain find it necessary to reduce the front of his
column, he commands, *by fours;* and when the necessity
ceases, reforms platoons.

518.—If circumstances render it necessary, the Colonel
commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *By fours.*
    3. MARCH.

Which is executed throughout as in the school of the squadron, except that each squadron guide with the flank that is leading marches on the flank of its leading set of fours ; that of the squadron of direction on its right, the others on the flank next toward the squadron of direction ; the march is conducted on the same principles and means as by platoons. To reform platoons, the Colonel commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Form platoons.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains command : *Form platoons—trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the movement is executed throughout as in the squadron.

519.—The march by the left of squadrons is executed the same as has been prescribed, except in the commands. The Colonel commands : 2 *By the left- forward by platoons.* To reduce the front, the Colonel's commands are the same ; but the Captains command : 2. *By the left—by fours.*

520.—To change direction while marching in line of columns, the Colonel commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Change direction to the right,* (or *left,*) and sounds the
        signal, " to the right," (or " to the left.")

The pivot squadron halts ; as the movement progresses, its leading platoon will slowly wheel on a halted pivot ; the other platoons will *turn* at the command, FORWARD.

The regulating squadron steadily retains its previous gait, the *walk,* directing its march circularly to the right.

The squadron of the wheeling flank *trots,* so as to preserve alignment with the regulating and pivot squadrons. The leading platoon commanders of these three squadrons raise their sabres ; those of the other squadrons align themselves upon them. Intervals are preserved from the side of the pivot by the guides ; (which, in the pivot wing of

the regiment, during the wheel, will be the non-commissioned officers on that flank of the leading platoons.)

To cease wheeling, the Colonel commands, FORWARD, and sounds the signal, "forward." The direct march at the *walk* is immediately resumed by all.

521.—The regiment marching in line of columns, to cause it to march to the right, (or left,) the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Squadrons right,* (or *left.*)
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains command, *right.*

At the command, MARCH, they command, TURN; the chiefs of leading platoons repeating instantly after the Captains. Each column turns as prescribed in the school of the squadron; the regiment is then marching in open column.

522.—If after the command, *forward by platoons,* the Colonel add, *regulate by right,* (or *left,*) on the same principle of No. 528, the leading platoon commander of the next squadron, and of the one on the flank, will constitute the base of alignment. The Captains will all command the guide toward the flank indicated, and the squadron guides, at the heads of the column, will march on that flank of the platoon.

523.—The regiment marching in open column, or column of fours, to cause it to march to either flank in a line of columns, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Squadrons right,* (or *left.*)
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains command, *right;* at the command, MARCH, they command, TURN; the chiefs of leading platoons repeating after the Captains It is executed throughout as in the school of the squadron; and

the line then advances as has been prescribed, Nos. 517 and 518.

524.—To cause the regiment marching in line of columns to gain ground toward the right, (or left,) and front, the Colonel commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Squadrons half right,* (or *left.*)
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains command *right ;* at the command, MARCH, they command, TURN ; (both repeated by the chiefs of leading platoons.) The Captains command, FORWARD, when the leading platoons have made a half turn, (45 degrees.)

During the oblique march, the commanders of the leading platoons are answerable both for alignment and intervals, which are regulated toward the flank to which they oblique ; the guides of the leading platoons govern their march so that the centre of the platoons may be one pace behind the commander.

525.—To resume the direct march, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Forward.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command the Captains command, *left ;* at the command MARCH, they command, TURN ; and when the columns have turned to the original direction, they command, FORWARD.

526.—The regiment, halted or marching, in line of columns, to face, or march to the rear, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Platoons right about wheel.*
    3. MARCH.

The Captains add to the second command, *trot ;* the wheels being near completion, they command, HALT. If

the Colonel wishes the regiment to move immediately to the rear, he commands, in time, 4. FORWARD.

Field and staff officers, &c., are posted on the new front, opposite their old places, and the march is governed in all respects by the rules that have been prescribed for the march to the front.

527.—The regiment being in line, to march to the front the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention*.
      2. *Forward*.
      3. MARCH.

At the second command, a point of direction is given to the guidon bearer (left guide second platoon) of the squadron of direction, unless otherwise expressed in the words of command; this is always the central, or right centre squadron.

In repeating the second command, the Captain of the regulating squadron (if centre) adds, *guide centre;* the Captain on its right, adds, *guide left;* on its left, *guide right.*

The commander of the second platoon of the regulating squadron gives the gait for the squadron and regiment; the commander of the third, regulating himself on that of the second, is most responsible for the base of alignment, composed of the platoon commanders of this squadron; to mark it, those of the flank platoons of this squadron carry their sabres vertically, the hilt as high as the cheek, edge to the front, whilst the line continues to advance; this base is carefully superintended by the Lieutenant Colonel or Adjutant

The squadron guides toward the squadron of direction, preserve the squadron intervals; they regulate their gait, so that the line of troopers shall be one pace behind the platoon commanders, who align themselves upon those of the squadron of direction.

528.- If, after the command, FORWARD, the Colonel add, *regulate by right,* (or *left,*) the Captains all command, *guide right,* (or *left;*) the principles of the march are the same;

but the outer guide of the flank squadron is charged with the direction, and the nearest platoon commander with the gait; the next platoon commander is most answerable for the correctness and steadiness of the base; the flank platoon commanders raise their sabres.

529.—The march in line, especially at rapid gaits, being difficult, as well as of the first importance, the Colonel should exercise the regiment at it frequently; all the principles for the direct march of the squadron are applicable.

If at the gallop there should occur an excessive pressure in a squadron, its Captain will order a platoon to pull up, and remain in rear until order be restored.

530.—If an obstacle occur before a platoon, its commander conforms to No. 406; if it obstruct the squadron, the Captain will break by platoon to the front; if the whole ground be obstructed, the Captain obliques, or wheels by platoon, to the right or left, to pass in rear of one of the next squadrons. He returns to the line when the obstacle is passed.

531.—The regiment marching in line, to halt it, the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. Halt.
      3. Dress.

At the third command the Captains command, *right* (or *left*) dress, as they may be situated, to the left or right of the regulating squadron; its Captain, if the guide be central, commands, *cen're*—dress. The Lieutenant Colonel commands, front.

532.—The regiment marching in line, to gain ground to the front and towards a flank, the Colonel commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Platoons left* (or *right*) *half wheel.*
      3. March.
      4. Forward.

This movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 398.

533.—To resume the direct march the Colonel commands:·

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Platoons right* (or *left*) *half wheel.*
    3. MARCH.
    4. FORWARD.

Which is executed as in the school of the squadron.

534.—The regiment marching in line, to gain ground towards a flank, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Platoons right* (or *left*) *wheel.*
    3. MARCH.
    4. FORWARD.

To resume the direct march:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Platoons left* (or *right*) *wheel.*
    3. MARCH.
    4. FORWARD.

Which movements are executed as in the school of the squadron

535.—The regiment being in line, halted or marching, to face or march it to the rear, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. { *Squadrons right* (or *left*) *about wheel;* or, *Platoons*
          right (or *left*) *about wheel.*
    3. MARCH.

The Captains add to the second command, *trot.* The wheels being nearly completed, they command: 1. HALT; 2. *Left—*DRESS.

If the Colonel wishes the line to move immediately to the rear, before the completion of the wheels, he commands:

           4. FORWARD.

The movement by platoon is executed in all the squadrons as prescribed, No. 400; wheeling by squadron, they

regulate their march on the principle prescribed for the platoons in that number. The Captains do not command, FRONT. Field and staff officers, &c., are governed by No. 526.

536.—The regiment being in line, to retire to pass another line, or change its position on broken ground, the Colonel commands:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Retire by fours.*
>   3. MARCH.

At the second command the Captains command: *Fours left; Column left.*

At the command, MARCH, it is executed throughout as in the squadron, and the march is conducted as prescribed, No. 518.

To form line of columns, or line, with the original front, the Colonel commands:

>   1. *A tention.*
>   2. *Fours—*LEFT ABOUT.
>   3. *Form platoons.*
>   4. MARCH.

Otherwise, the Colonel may command:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Left front into line.*
>   3. MARCH.

And then wheel about by fours.

537.—The regiment marching in line, to change it to a line of columns, the Colonel commands:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *By platoons.*
>   3. MARCH.

To reform the line:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Form squadrons—trot.*
>   3. MARCH.

Which movements are executed as prescribed for the squadron. The Colonel may command: 2. *By the left—by platoons.*

538.—To change direction, the regiment marching in line, the Colonel first forms a line of columns.

539.—The regiment being in line, to relieve and pass another line in its front the Colonel conforms to what is prescribed, No. 517, if it be not already in line of columns; as it passes the squadron intervals of the first line, the squadron guides of both lines retire behind their adjacent platoons.

The Colonel may reduce front to columns of fours; and this must be done if confusion exist in the first line.

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ARTICLE FOURTH.

ECHELONS.

540.—The regiment being in line, to march it forward, keep back one of its wings, and preserve the power of facing in every direction, the Colonel commands;

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons by the right* (or *left*)—*forward in échelon.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the right squadron commands, *forward—guide right;* at the command, MARCH, it moves forward ; the Captain of the next squadron commands : 1. *Forward—guide right ;* 2. MARCH, by the time the squadron on his right has marched the distance of squadron front and interval ; the other Captains do the same in succession.

To march by the left, the movement is made on the same principles, at the commands: 2. *Squadrons by the left—forward in échelon ;* 3. MARCH ; the Captains command, *guide left.*

The regiment being in échelon, by the right, to throw forward the left, is executed on the same principles, at the command, *squadrons by the left—forward in échelon.* If marching, the change may be made in doubling the gait.

541.—The regiment marching in échelon, to halt it the Colonel commands :

        1. *Attention.*
        2. *Squadrons*—HALT.

To march forward again :

        1. *Attention.*
        2. *Forward*—MARCH.

542.—The regiment being in échelon, by the right (or left,) to make face in échelon in either case, to either flank, the Colonel commands :

        1. *Attention.*
        2. *Squadrons left* (or *right*) *wheel.*
        3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains command, *left wheel—trot ;* at the completion of the wheel, HALT.

If the regiment be marching, all the commands are the same ; and if the Colonel do not wish the halt, when the wheels are three-fourths executed, he commands, FORWARD ; to which the Captains add, a change of the guide.

543.—The regiment being in échelon by squadrons, if required to act by the rear, is wheeled about by platoon or by squadron at the *trot* or *gallop.*

544.—The regiment being in line, to retire in échelon, the Colonel commands :

        1. *Attention.*
        2. *Squadrons by the right* (or *left*)—*retire in échelon.*
        3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain on the right flank commands, *platoons right about wheel ;* he repeats, MARCH, and adds *guide left.*

The Captain of the next squadron gives the same com-

mands, so that his squadron retires with squadron front and interval distance ; and so the others. When the next to the last squadron has retired the prescribed distance, its Captain, and all the others which are retiring, command : 1. *Platoons right*—ABOUT WHEEL : 2. MARCH ; 3. HALT.

To continue the retreat, the Colonel commands : 1. *Attention ;* 2. *Squadrons by the left—retire in échelon ;* 3. MARCH ; which is executed on the same principles by inverse means. The Colonel may cause the left and other squadrons to halt and face the front when they arrive on line with the right squadron.

545.—The regiment being in column of squadrons, to form it in échelon, face to the front, by either flank, the Colonel commands :

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2 *Squadrons to the right* (or *left*)—*in échelon.*
> 3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of all but the squadron in front command, *fours right* (or *left*)—*trot.*

Each Captain, when his squadron has marched until there is platoon front interval, from its flank to a perpendicular line through the flank of the next in front, commands : 1. *Fours*—LEFT (or RIGHT ;) 2. HALT ; 3. *Left* (or *right*)—DRESS ; 4. FRONT.

546.—The regiment being in column of squadrons, halted or marching, to form it in échelon, fronting obliquely to the right or left, the Colonel commands :

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Squadrons right* (or *left*) *wheel.*
> 3. MARCH.
> 4. HALT (or FORWARD—*in échelon.*)

At the second command, the Captains command, *right wheel—trot.*

The Colonel gives his fourth command when the squadrons have wheeled about 55 degrees ; (when the flank of each squadron has become unmasked)

18
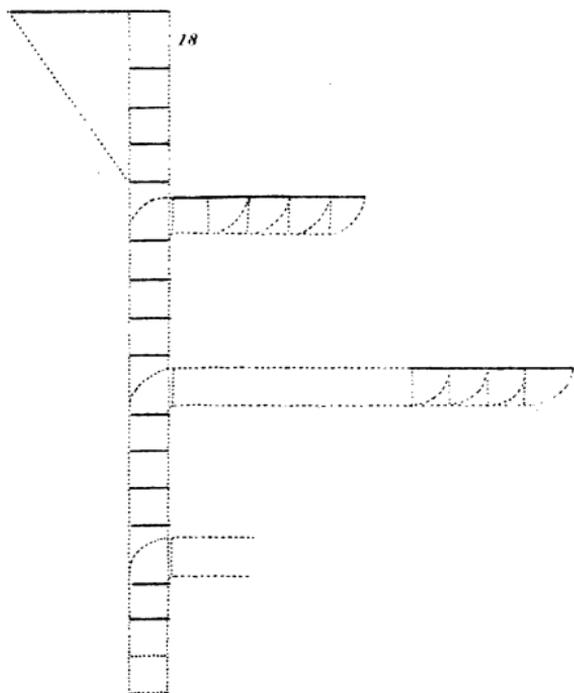
The squadrons carefully regulate their wheel by the one in front; on the march, distance and interval are gradually corrected ; they conform to No. 540.

547.—The regiment being in open column, to form it in échelon of squadrons, faced to the same front, by either flank, the Colonel commands :

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Squadrons to the right* (or *left*)—*in échelon.*
> 3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captain of the leading squadron commands, *left front into line—trot ;* he halts the leading platoon at 17 paces ; the obliquity of march of the others is increased.

The Captains of the other squadrons command, *forward—column right—trot ;* each of these Captains, when the rear of his squadron has reached its interval from the right of the squadron on his left, commands : 1. *Platoons left into line—wheel ;* 2. MARCH ; 3. *Left*—DRESS ; 4. FRONT

If the échelons are formed to the left, the leading squadron is formed *right front into line,* and the others are conducted inversely to what is prescribed above.

If the open column be marching, the leading Captain commands, *form squadron—left,* adding *trot,* unless already trotting ; the other Captains, *column right — trot ;* and each, having marched the proper distance to the right : 1. *Platoons left wheel ;* 2. MARCH ; 3 FORWARD—*Guide left ;* and having reached distance from the next leading squadron, *walk—* MARCH.

549.—The regiment marching in close column, to form it in échelon, faced to the same front, by either flank, without halting, the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Squadrons to the left* (or *right*)—*in échelon.*
> 3. MARCH.

At the second command, all but the leading Captain command, *fours—left—trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the leading Captain commands, *guide right;* the others repeat, MARCH; and each, when he has gained the proper interval, commands: 1. *Fours*—RIGHT; 2. *Guide right;* and *Walk*—MARCH, so as to be at his prescribed distance from the line of the squadron to his right. If the close column be trotting, the leading Captain commands, *walk*—MARCH, (unless the Colonel commanded *gallop;*) and the others omit the command, *trot.*

The regiment being at a halt in close column, to deploy it instantly in échelon, No. 545 is conformed to; except that at the Colonel's 3d command, the leading squadron marches forward a distance of its front and 4 paces. In advancing, the third squadron from the front and other squadrons to its rear would not move until those in front had gained the prescribed distance.

550.—The regiment being in échelon, right or left forward, to form line to the front, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Forward into line.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of all but the leading squadron command, *forward—guide right,* or *left,* (as the right or left be leading,) *trot.*

At the command, MARCH, the squadrons move forward to their places in line, are halted, and aligned on the leading squadron.

If the échelons be marching, the Colonel gives the same commands, which are repeated only by the field officers; he sounds the signal for doubling the gait, or otherwise the leading squadron halts.

551.—The regiment being in échelon by squadrons, right or left forward, to form line to the right or left on the most advanced squadron in the new direction, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Right* (or *left*) *into line.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of all the squadrons command, *right* (or *left*) *wheel—trot*.

At the command, MARCH, all wheel; and the wheel being completed, they all command, *forward;* and immediately after the Captain on the flank of formation halts and aligns his squadron on the markers, the others command the *guide—* toward that squadron, and halt and align their squadrons in succession.

552.—The regiment being in échelon, right or left forward, to form line faced to the front on a central or other squadron, the Colonel commands:

     1. *Attention.*
     2. *On* (such a) *squadron into line.*
     3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of squadrons in advance of the named squadron command, *fours right about.*

At the command, MARCH, the fours wheel about, the Captains command, *guide—*toward the squadron of formation; they march a horse's length beyond the line of that squadron, wheel right about by fours and dress.

The other squadrons conform to No. 550.

554. The regiment in échelon, right forward, if suddenly required to form an oblique line towards the left, the Colonel commands :

     1. *Attention.*
     2. *Oblique line to the left.*
     3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains command, *left wheel—trot.*

When the squadrons have wheeled into line, which passes through the squadron left guides, the Captains command, HALT.

If the Colonel wish to advance without halting, he sounds the signal, *forward*, before the completion of the wheels ; the regiment moves forward on the principles that have been prescribed.

The left being forward, oblique line to the right is formed by inverse means.

555.—The regiment being in line, to advance in échelon by half regiment the Colonel commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Wings by the right* (or *left*) *forward in échelon.*
> 3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of the designated wing command, *forward—guide right* (or *left*.)

The movement being commenced, if there be two field officers present, the Lieutenant Colonel takes command of the right wing   The right wing includes the central *squadron of direction.*

If there be only one field officer, he commands the left wing.   When the right wing has gained a distance equal to its front, he commands, *left wing forward*—MARCH; the guide in both wings is to the right when the right is advanced, and the inverse.   The Colonel may add to the second command, *at half distance.*

556.—The regiment being in échelon by wing, and the Colonel wishes to form or to march by échelon of squadrons, he commands as in No. 540, to which the movement is conformed, commencing by the right or left of each wing at the same time.

The Colonel wishing to change the order of only one wing, he sends orders to its commander, who conforms to No. 540.   When the squadrons are in échelon, he commands the halt.

557.—The regiment being in échelon by squadron, to form one wing in line the Colonel sends orders to its commander, who commands : 1. (such a) *wing forward into line;* 2. MARCH.   The Captains conform to No. 550.   If it have no separate commander, the Colonel gives the above command.

If he wish to form both wings in échelon by wing, he commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *On the right* (or *left*) *of wings—forward into line;* 3 MARCH.

At the second command, each field officer gives to his wing the command, (such a) *wing forward into line.*

558.—The regiment marching in échelon by squadron, to form column of squadrons on the leading squadron, the Colonel commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Form column.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of all but the leading squadron commands, *fours right* (or *left*)—*trot ;* they repeat the command, MARCH.

The squadrons gain the rear of the leading squadron by the flank movement, and are wheeled into line, moved forward until the proper distance is gained, then the Captains command the gait of the leading squadron.

At the halt, the column is formed on any squadron on the same principles, gaining no lost ground to the front, at the Colonel's command : 2. *On* (such a) *squadron—form column.*

559.—Échelons can very readily attack (and thereby defend themselves) in every direction ; are manœuvred and changed to lines with great simplicity.

In échelon, whilst you attack, or prepare to attack, the enemy, you secure your own flank, or you prepare to turn his flank.

Leading échelons are very effectually covered in flank. Échelons being contiguous and unmasked, they with advantage follow up a successful charge, or cover one which is repulsed. If successful, whilst the rest of the enemy's line is engaged with you, the successful échelon attacks him in flank or rear.

They are ever ready to improve an opening given by the enemy ; and you can attack one of his wings, or any part, without engaging all your troops at once.

Échelons are useful in passing out of a defile to support troops already engaged—successful or defeated.

560.—The regiment being in line, to retire by alternate squadrons the Colonel commands :

    1. *Attention*
    2. *Retire by alternate squadrons—trot.*
    3. MARCH.

At the second command, the Captains of the second and other even-numbered squadrons command, *fours—right about—trot.* At the command, MARCH, they wheel about by fours, and the Captains command, *guide left.* The Lieutenant Colonel commands this retiring line.

Having retired one hundred paces, or the distance ordered, or at the sound of trumpet signal, HALT, the Lieutenant Colonel commands, *fours—RIGHT ABOUT.* The Captains repeat the command, and add HALT.

The Colonel then commands, *retire ;* at which the Captains of the alternate squadrons in front immediately give the same commands as prescribed for the others. The Colonel then commands, MARCH ; they pass to an equal distance in rear of the other line, and at the command or signal of the Colonel, face about to the front, as prescribed for the squadrons that first retired.

The direction of the line may be changed during the retreat. If necessary, columns of fours will be formed whilst retiring. (See No. 399.)

ARTICLE FIFTH.

CHARGE.

561.—The charge is the decisive action of cavalry.

Cavalry, like each of the three great arms, dependent on the others, the battle once begun awaits their action. Its opportunities pass in moments. Its successful commander

must have a *cavalry eye* and rapid decision ; once launched, its bravery is successful.

Infantry columns, battered by artillery, have failed in their attacks upon a position. The cavalry charges the batteries and supports ; the infantry hastens to make good the advantage ; the cavalry, disunited and attacked, or threatened by the enemy's, rallies under cover of the other arms.

At the moment of the enemy's first success—he has perhaps broken the first line, and makes a disorderly pursuit—the cavalry seizes the moment to overthrow his battalions.

An enemy expecting a charge should be deceived, if possible, by some demonstration. If he attempt to change his order, then instantly begin the gallop.

If possible, at the moment of a charge, assail your enemy in flank ;—or charge him in flank, when seriously engaged with your infantry in front.

Cavalry charges the enemy's cavalry to drive him from the field, to return against his battalions with more liberty.

Meeting an enemy by surprise, the cavalry should instantly charge his. This decision will give the advantage.

A line of cavalry should meet the rapid and disordered charge of another at the *trot*. The enemy's line, already broken, will recoil—be thrown off from its imposing order.

The pursuit of cavalry broken by a charge depends upon the relative circumstances of the armies, but specially upon the cavalry reserves. Every effort of impetuosity should be made to throw a defeated line upon a second, so as to disorder and involve it in defeat. It is well to push the defeated until they are thoroughly disorganized in flight ; but this may be carried out by the flanker squadrons. It is generally important to rally promptly. This can be done with advantage while advancing. Then attack the enemy in rear or flank.

The commander of cavalry sends two well-mounted officers or non-commissioned officers to precede his advance and reconnoitre ground over which he is likely to

charge, and of which he is ignorant; if the enemy is in sight, they will gallop straight toward him, and as near as they can without risk of being captured; they may discover features of ground of which advantage may be taken, or which may have been ruinous or destructive in a charge.

Cavalry never charges without a reserve.

The charge is made with the greatest velocity and regularity possible; in speed and order there must be a mutual sacrifice; seek in the charge, with a judicious proportion, to attain the maximum of each.

Circumstances permitting, the line approaches within 200 paces of the enemy at the trot, then galloping with increasing speed, the charge is commanded at 50 or 60 yards.

Crowding and pressure, when the horse is exerting his powers, impedes him, and makes him uncontrollable; every jostle or rub diminishes his strength. Although rapidity in the approach to the enemy is generally important, very important too it is that the horses should not arrive exhausted, or even distressed and blown.

The centre of the squadron exactly follows the Captain; the troopers do their best to preserve their intervals and alignment by the centre; the flanks must not be in advance

562.—The formation for attack depends upon the description and dispositions of the enemy, upon the nature of the ground, and upon the composition of your force.

The first line formed for attack should seldom consist of more than a third of the cavalry; the second, or support, disposed in squadron columns 300 to 400 yards in rear; the reserve equally in their rear in close column. If the enemy be deficient in cavalry, this third body is more dispensable; (and it is here considered as a distinct body from those whose movements are prescribed.)

563.—Under circumstances which require and admit of a more concentrated attack, the regiment charges in column of squadrons, (or of attack.)

564.—The charge as foragers, from close order or by skirmishers, has the advantages of great freedom of motion and will in the troopers; of less loss from fire; it prepares the

way for a decisive shock of the charge in line; it is the usual charge against batteries, the gunners being more or less covered by their pieces and isolated; the pistol is used in it at will; the flanking squadrons will sometimes second the charge of the line by thus charging the enemy in flank.

565 —The regiment being in order of battle, the Colonel wishing to charge, if the sabres be not drawn commands them to be drawn; he then commands:

> 1. *Attention to charge.*
> 2. *Forward.*
> 3 MARCH.

The regiment being in regular motion, he commands:

Trot—MARCH.

After passing over 150 paces at this gait, (according to circumstances,) he commands:

Gallop—MARCH.

After galloping about 150 paces, he directs the charge to be sounded—it is repeated by all the trumpeters—he commands:

CHARGE.

Which is repeated by all the officers.

The troopers conform to the school of the squadron.

The second line preserves its distance; at the commencement of the charge it is commanded to trot; closing again to its distance from the line of battle, it is halted.

If there had been a line of skirmishers, when the charge is announced, or the regiment begins the *trot*, they are rallied at full speed in advance of the flanks, and if possible charge as foragers upon the enemy's flanks; otherwise they rally at, or behind the flanks to be ready to support—to charge in flank the enemy who has repulsed the charge, or to pursue.

The flanking squadrons retain their position in line of battle in the charge until they receive orders, or opportunity of action occurs. It is their important duty to protect the flanks of the regiment.

In charging infantry, the troopers shout; against cavalry, silence is recommended.

566.—In the exercise of the regiment, at the command, CHARGE, the squadrons do no more than increase the speed of the gallop, and charge sabre.

The Colonel then commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Squadrons.*
      3. HALT.
      4. DRESS.

At the command, *attention,* repeated by all officers, the squadrons begin to lessen the pace, and all *carry sabre.*

At the command, *squadrons,* repeated by the Captains, the chiefs of platoon command, *pl toon,* and the squadrons *trot.*

The command HALT is repeated by all. If the line be advancing, the Colonel's commands are: 1. *Attention to charge;* 2. *Trot* (or *gallop;*) 3. MARCH.

567.—The enemy being routed, when the Colonel causes the *rally* to be sounded the troopers halt and rally on their Captains and officers, who take their places in line, if circumstances permit.

568 —The Colonel and field officers charge opposite their places, aligned with the Captains; but the Colonel does not charge unless the whole regiment charge at the same time.

The standard-bearer changes places with the corporal in his rear, and follows him.

When about to charge, the Colonel may order the left flank trumpeters of the squadrons to assemble in line under a chief trumpeter, 25 paces in rear of the centre of the line. In action a trumpeter accompanies each field officer and the Colonel, (in addition to the chief trumpeter)

569.—If a charge is repulsed, the officers endeavor to

prevent the troopers from being thrown on the second line or the supports; they are rallied in their rear

The second line then advancing in columns until they are clear of the rout, form line to repeat the charge, or execute the orders they may receive.

The flanking squadrons, if possible, charge the pursuing enemy in flank.

570.—The regiment of ten squadrons in order of battle, the Colonel may cause the flanking squadrons, one or both, to skirmish in front of the line; previous to charging, he may order them to charge as foragers.

The Colonel, to prepare for the charge, may order the flank squadrons to be deployed as skirmishers without a reserve, at 100 paces in front of the line; immediately on passing the line the Captains command: 1. *Squadron as skirmishers—at two paces;* 2. MARCH. The outer flank of each squadron advancing straight to the front, the troopers of each squadron will form a line from the flank of the regiment to its centre.

After firing, or not, the Colonel commands the *charge as foragers.*

In the eight squadron regiment the Colonel sometimes orders the flank squadrons *from the line,* to conform to what has been prescribed for the flanking squadrons.

Under some circumstances the Colonel orders the fourth platoon, or even the two left platoons, of all the squadrons in line to charge as foragers; a field officer commands them; the line moves forward to support them.

571.—The charge in column may be used in any circumstances, but especially against infantry squares and columns.

The column of squadrons advancing, the Colonel orders the two leading squadrons to charge. Their Captains immediately order the gallop The second squadron, with about 60 paces distance, is ordered to charge at the moment of the collision of the first squadron; it will find the enemy devoid of fire.

The Colonel follows the charge at a slower gait, retaining

3 *

the power of acting as events may require; he sends two more squadrons when and where circumstances indicate.

If any troopers of the first squadron are in the way of the second, they avoid the danger of being run down by facing and spurring toward the enemy.

The charge is also made from close column, in which case the Captain of the second takes the increased gait of the first squadron when that has gained 60 paces distance. In either case the Colonel's commands are: 1. *Attention;* 2. *First two squadrons—to the charge;* 3. MARCH. At the second command the Captains order the increased gait, *trot* or *gallop;* (the Captain second squadron in close column waiting till the first has got its distance.)

When there is choice between exposure to right or left oblique fire of infantry, choose the *right;* the left is the most formidable.

In charges from column and échelon, the Lieutenant Colonel and Major charge at the head of the squadrons which the Colonel designates.

572.—The Colonel sometimes orders skirmishers, or the leading squadron, to charge as foragers; the two next charge together, if necessary. The troopers who have charged as foragers rally in rear of the column.

The enemy's infantry once struck, the charge is successful; but charges which fail utterly, approach very near; they slacken the gait,—take time to turn about,—or turn in front of other infantry in line,—or pass by other faces of the square; thus adding two-fold to their exposure to fire;—besides the disgrace of defeat,—doubling the individual chances of being shot down.

SPECIAL SERVICE OF CAVALRY IN THE WEST.

THE CAMP.

573.—The selection of the cavalry camp on the march is very important; the more especially in view of the support of the horses, exclusively or even principally, by grazing.

The guide, or a staff officer, or both, should precede the column, sometimes miles, accompanied by escort if necessary, to be assured of the best body of grass, sufficiently near to water, and to the road.

It is sometimes necessary to encamp without water, chiefly with a view to grass. On such occasions, all animals must be carefully watered, within an hour of the halt, and provision made for the night for the men by means of canteens or kegs, or both.

It is very certain that bodies of cavalry, performing the same amount of marches and duties—one, under a commander ignorant, or injudicious and careless in this respect, will have broken down horses, whilst the other may maintain them in good condition.

A commander in the west is subject commonly to the great difficulty and risk of necessarily grazing his animals at night, whilst they must be protected from an enemy. The camp should be formed early; sometimes it is protected in rear by a wide river, and the squadrons disposed on three sides of a parallelogram; sufficient space is included for night grazing.

To encamp regularly, the squadrons are formed in line with squadron intervals; they are dismounted; without forming rank, the troopers unsaddle and unbridle; they deposit the saddles in line in front of all the horses, and

place upon them their sabres; the horse blankets are retained surcingled to the horses; if to be picketed, under charge of an officer they are led out as far as is safe, in order to preserve the nearer grass for the night   The position which has been assigned to the videttes from the advance guard indicates the limits.

The troopers then pitch the tents, on the line which has been marked, in front of the saddles; with intervals, they cover the extent of each squadron mounted in line, leaving the squadron interval clear.

If the picket rope is to be used, it is ten yards in rear of the tents; it is usually suspended to posts about 6 feet high, and the horses tied by the head; it may lie on the ground, the ends secured, and the horses be tied to it by straps, by the ankle, with from 20 to 30 inches play; or by the head. The tents of company officers are 30 paces in rear of the picket rope; the line of cook fires 20 paces in front of the men's tents.

It is in some parts of our desert interior necessary, on account of deficiency of grass, to herd the horses; but *very* rarely by night.   This must be commenced with much caution, and is not safe until the horses are somewhat broken to the routine of service, and have suffered fatigues, and are hungry.

There is little risk of their escaping or being driven far off if they are hoppled, which should be done; and then, a very few of the best horses, or those known to be leaders among them, or to be easily frightened, should be picketed.

About an hour after encamping the horses should be watered; then the blankets are removed.

Orders are given what dispositions are to be made in case of a night alarm; the places of assembly of different squadrons or platoons, dismounted; and who are to be charged exclusively with the security of the horses.

In an enemy's country, the camp should not be within gun shot of cover for the enemy; or it should be very near, and the cover be occupied by the guard or sentinels.

Place of Assembly.

Cook-fires.

20: places

C: Men's tents

10: Picket-ropes.

30: paces.

32: Co. Officers.

50: paces

Field & Staff
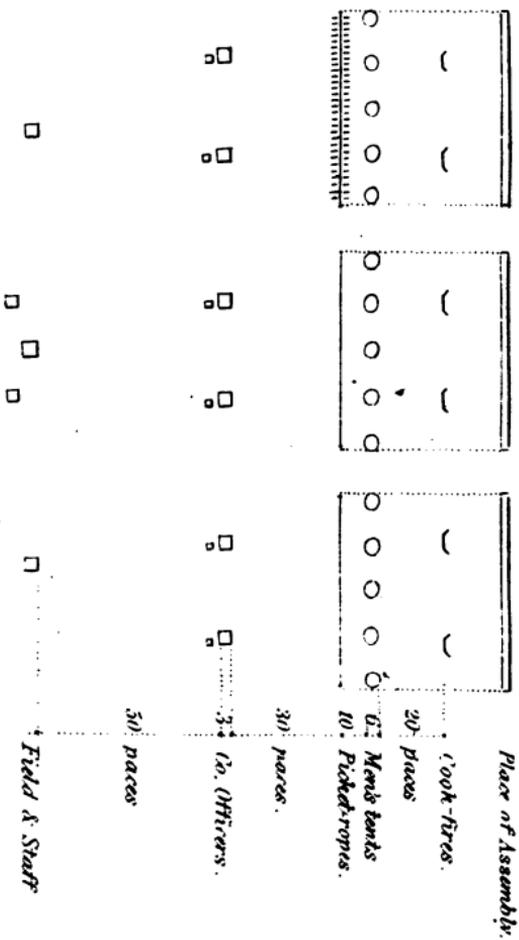
Three Squadrons showing plan of Camp of Regiment of Cavalry.

So, *always* there is danger of losing horses by prowling Indians, notwithstanding the vigilance of sentinels, if they are picketed at night in proximity to cover.

If the night grazing has not been good, and generally, particularly in summer,—it is necessary that the horses should graze an hour or two in the morning ; and they should not be allowed to be disturbed until the last moment, and at the signal.

THE MARCH.

574 —The march should generally be in column of fours, the squadrons with 40 or 50 paces intervals, in order that a check in one squadron should not extend its disturbing influence by causing the next to stop; it also tends to the avoidance of dust

From 40 minutes to an hour after the march, a halt of five minutes should be made, the squadrons to be dismounted, informally in column, at the command, *dismount*, from their Captains. If there be grass, the squadrons should oblique from the road before dismounting. The horses should be encouraged to feed at the shortest halts ; at those for 10 minutes or more, as when watering, the commander should give the command, *unbit*.

Every hour, a halt of from two to five minutes should be made.

Troopers are prohibited to leave the ranks for any purpose on the march, unless on foot, leaving the horse led.

About noon, or about the middle of the march, when circumstances allow a choice of time, the "watering call" should be sounded ; the troopers should generally dismount and unbit. The watering is superintended by the officers. Often the horse would fail to be watered from the impatience or want of perseverance of the trooper. This halt is from 20 to 45 minutes. Videttes or sentinels from the advance guard are posted

After one of the halts the troopers should lead, about 45 minutes ; or twice for 30 minutes. .

There are several advantages in trotting a part of the march:

By it the horses are sooner relieved of the saddle and burden, and have longer time for feed and rest.

Horse and man are relieved from the constant motion and fatigue of the same muscles and parts.

It avoids a bad carriage of the person of the trooper, sometimes injurious to the horse; it awakes and relieves him

It is found, from experience, to lessen the liability to sore backs.

It is seldom, in any great prairie plain, that a creek bed or a ravine, or a swell, does not render a small advance guard a proper precaution; it may be very small; the main body of the guard is with the baggage in rear; flankers are occasionally necessary.

Long marches or expeditions should be commenced very moderately. The horses, if untrained, must be gradually inured to their labors; in other words, the march must first be a training. Fifteen miles a day at first;—afterwards they will be equal to twenty-five.

ESCORTS.

575.—Cavalry is costly, and very valuable for its proper service; it is, from its liability to the deterioration of the horses from many causes always existing, a very delicate arm. Its officers must exercise great judgment, as well as incessant vigilance, to maintain, with economy, its efficiency under general western, or any other service. The commanding officer of the troops is also responsible for their condition in the nature of his orders

The use of the cavalry portion of the escort of a train being chiefly to ascertain and report the approach of an enemy under cover of woods, broken ground, &c., it is the less needed for that duty on the prairies and on the desert slopes of the mountains, where the eye habitually commands many miles.

It will not be employed *alone* on such service without an absolute necessity By night, and in long halts by day, when, as usual, without grain, the horses of cavalry must graze over much space, it is exposed to risk of loss, and is unequal to the *safe* defence of its *own* horses. Escorts, too, are always on the defensive; but cavalry is very weak on the defensive; it defends itself only by attacking: thus infantry is by far the stronger arm for that duty, even by day. It is also a service of slow and often interrupted marches, and thus the most injurious to cavalry horses.

Personages, mails, &c., cannot be escorted far, faster than at the rate of 25 miles a day, by cavalry, (unless it be dismounted and disposed in light wagons)

It will be avoided, if possible, to make cavalry detachments less than a platoon, or greater than half and less than a whole squadron ; (company.) These details will be furnished from the same squadron at one time. This saves time, and even difficulty, in the preparation of equipage and rations, and adds to general convenience and comfort.

TITLE FIFTH.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE.

PRELIMINARY RULES AND REMARKS.

576.—The *evolutions of the line* do not essentially differ from the *evolutions of the regiment*. All the movements described in Title IV are applicable, with the modifications given under the present title, which supposes a brigade of two regiments, each of eight squadrons.

If two brigades be united under the command of a Major General, each of the Brigadier Generals repeats the general commands of the commander of the division; they are executed in each brigade as is detailed in the present title. When the brigades are to execute an evolution which requires a particular command for one of them, the Brigadier gives that command, instead of repeating the general command; conforming to the like case for the second regiment of the brigade.

The interval between the regiments in line is two platoon fronts. In line of close columns, with "closed intervals," it is 5 platoon fronts; (always 3 less than the number of squadrons of 4 platoons;) at "full intervals," it is half a squadron less than full front. Full interval is understood, unless the command express, "closed intervals."

In the line of battle there is two platoon fronts interval between the flanks of the interior flanker squadrons.

The distance between regiments in close column, measured the same as between squadrons, is two platoon fronts; in open column, it is three platoon fronts.

In line the Brigadier General is 100 paces in front of the centre of the brigade ; in the evolutions he goes wherever his presence is necessary.

The command, *attention*, is immediately repeated after the Brigadier Generals.

Preparatory commands are repeated with exactitude; those of execution should be repeated with a rapidity so great as to be partially simultaneous with the utterance of the general officer ; so that there may be unity in their execution by the troops

In all formations the regimental markers place themselves upon the prolongation of the line, at the preparatory command of their Colonel; the sergeant majors face toward the regiment of formation.

The Assistant Adjutant General traces the lines, when ordered by the Brigadier General. He indicates to the Adjutants the principal points of direction for the march, or for formations.

The command, FRONT, is not given in one regiment until the markers of the other regiment are established on the prolongation of the line.

Trumpet signals apply only to the first line—are repeated only by the trumpeters of that line ; commands for the second or other lines are given by the voice.

To draw or return sabre, the Brigadier General commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2 *Draw sabre*, or *Return sabre.*

The regiments draw, or return, only at the commands of their Colonels, (given as prescribed, with the pause.)

The brigade being in column, the leading regiment is designated " first ;" the one behind, " second." In line, the one happening on the *right* is designated " first ;" on the *left*, " second."

Always in forming close column on a flank squadron of the brigade, all the other squadrons go in rear of the one designated.

When the Brigadier General commands, HALT, he elevates his right arm and sabre to their full extent.

He does the same at the command, MARCH, if all the troops are to execute the same movement; in this case the Captains repeat instantly after the Brigadier General.

The distance between two lines of brigades is generally equal to the front of a regiment. ("half distance;") between the regiments of a brigade in two lines it should seldom exceed 300 paces.

577.—Both as to commands of all the officers and their execution, that which is prescribed in the evolutions of the regiment, is conformed to in the following movements:

To form an open column, its march and change of direction, (including the march by both flanks to the rear to pass a defile.)

To form a column of squadrons, and a close column, (faced to a flank;) and an open column, from line.

To close a column of squadrons

To form a close column from an open column.

The march and change of direction of a close column; its countermarch; and to gain ground to flank, or rear; and its wheel by platoons to repel a sudden attack in flank.

To advance in double column, (each regiment forms its own; the Brigadier General commands, *regulate by right*, or *left*, and the guides will be ordered accordingly)

. To reduce them to a double column of fours; to face, or march to the rear.

To pass from a column of squadrons or a close column to an open column; from an open column to a column of fours; from a column of fours to an open column; and from an open column to a column of squadrons; and a close column,— (but the leading squadron, 2d regiment, trots like the rest)

The formation of line from an open column, or column of squadrons, to the *right* or *left*, and *on right* or *on left into line*

To form from close column, *on right* or *on left into line.*

To form line to the front from double columns; and faced to the rear on the head or rear of the columns.

To form line from an open column where a part has changed direction, in the several cases, by combining two or more evolutions ; (each regimental commander gives, or conforms to, so much of the general command as is applicable to his regiment.)

In some of these movements, one of the Colonels does not immediately repeat, or give his commands ; but in due and evident order of succession ;—as in change of direction of a column ;—or *on right into line*, &c.

In two lines, the second line conforms its movements in line of squadron columns, so as to retain its distance and parallel position in rear.

If the first line retreats by alternate squadrons, the 2d line stands fast until the uneven numbered squadrons (which do not commence the movement) begin to retire, and moves at the same time.

In the advance or retreat of the first line in échelons, the squadron columns of the second line conform their movements to those of the corresponding squadrons of the first line.

ARTICLE FIRST.

COLUMNS.

The brigade being in line, to form a general close column on a central squadron without changing front—

578.—The Brigadier General commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *On right of* 2d *regiment—close column.*
    3. MARCH.

The 2d regiment conforms to No. 448.

The Colonel 1st regiment, to the second command, adds, *fours left—trot ;* the Captains conform to what is prescribed for those on the right of the squadron of formation, No. 450.

The regiment on the right always goes in front, in forming the general close column on a central squadron.

50

Regimental close columns, full interval, are formed on the right (or left) of each regiment at the commands, *in each regiment—on right* (or *left*) *squadron—close column.*

To form a line of regimental close columns, closed interval, the Brigadier General commands : 2. *On left of 1st regiment, and right of 2d regiment—close columns.* The regiments conform to Nos. 449 and 448   The interval may be corrected by a flank movement of either column.

579.—The brigade being in line to form general close column on a flank, without changing front—
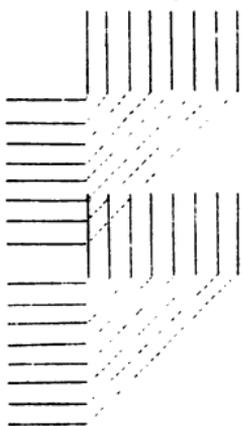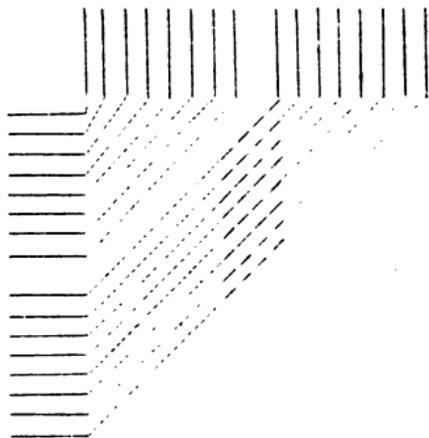
The Brigadier General commands :

    1. *Attention*
    2 *On right of* 1st *regiment—close column.*
    3. MARCH.

The 1st regiment conforms to No. 448.

The Colonel 2d regiment repeats the above commands ; the Captains conform to what is prescribed for those on the left of the squadron of formation, No. 450, except the Captain of the right squadron, omits "*trot ;*" the other Captains, except the last, as they arrive abreast of the right squadron, (with interval to give squadron distance when wheeled into line,) command, *walk*—MARCH, and regulate by the left; when they are all abreast, on a line parallel to the flank of the 1st regiment, the mass will be about 50 paces from the flank line of the 1st regiment column, and the squadrons opposite their places ; the Colonel then commands, *squadrons half left.*

When the squadron columns, thus parallel with and at proper distance from the rear squadron, 1st regiment, arrive in its rear, the Colonel commands : 1. *Fours*—LEFT ; 2. HALT ; pausing between the words "fours" and "left," so that the Captains can repeat both after him ; they then command : 1. DRESS ; 2. FRONT.

Close column on the left flank is formed on the same principles by inverse means at the command: 2. *On left of 2d regiment—close column*

580.—The brigade being deployed by regiment in mass

at full interval, to form general close column on right (or left) regiment.

The Brigadier General commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *On 1st regiment—close column.*
> 3. MARCH.

The 1st regiment stands fast.
The Colonel of the 2d regiment commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Fours—right ; squadrons half right—trot.*
> 3. MARCH.
> 4. *Regulate by the left.*

And 50 paces from the column of formation—*squadrons half left ;*—and it is conducted on the principle of No. 579; but each Captain gives the command, *trot,* and all the squadron columns are abreast from the first, on a line perpendicular to the front.

Close column on the second regiment is formed on the same principles, by inverse commands and means. The moving regiment always goes in rear.

No. 581.—The brigade marching in line, to form a general close column without halting

The Brigadier General commands:

> 1. *Attention*
> 2. *On left of 2d regiment—close column.*
> 3. MARCH.

The 2d regiment conforms to No 451.
The Colonel of the 1st regiment repeats the 2d command: and adds, *fours—left—trot;* all the squadrons conform to what is prescribed for all but the leading squadron, No 451.

Close column on the 1st regiment is formed on the same principles and inverse means at the command, *on right of 1st regiment—close column*

582.—The brigade marching in line by regiment in mass

at full interval, to form general close column without halt-
ing, the Brigadier General commands:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *On 1st regiment—close column.*
>   3. MARCH.

The Colonel 2d regiment commands:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Fours—right—trot.*
>   3. MARCH.
>   4. *Regulate by the left.*

And when in rear of the 1st regiment:

>   1. *Fours*—LEFT.

And when the regiment has arrived at its distance—
>   *Walk*—MARCH.

Close column on the 2d regiment is formed on the same
principles, by inverse commands and means.

583.—The brigade being in general close column at a
halt, to change direction, to the left or right, by a flank
movement, the Brigadier General commands:

>   1. *Attention.*
>   2. *Change direction by the right* (or *left*) *flank.*
>   3. MARCH.

The 1st regiment conforms to No. 455.

The Colonel of the 2d regiment repeats the Brigadier
General's commands; all its squadrons conform to what is
prescribed for the rear squadrons, No. 455—(the leading
squadron preserving distance in the column.)

584.—The brigade being in general close column, to form
a line of regimental close columns, closed interval, faced to
the left or right, the Brigadier General commands, *in each
regiment—change direction by the right* (or *left*) *flank.*

Each regiment conforms to No. 455.

A general close column is formed, faced to a flank, from
a line of regimental close columns, on the same principle,

and by the *same commands*, it being the reversal of the above movements.

ARTICLE SECOND.

FORMATIONS OF LINE.

585 —The brigade marching in open column, to form front into line.

The Brigadier General commands :

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Left-front* (or *right-front*) *into line.*
> 3. MARCH.

The leading regiment conforms to No. 476.

At the 2d command, the Colonel of the 2d (next) regiment commands : 2. *Column half left—trot.* He repeats, MARCH, and adds, *guide right* The head of the 2d regiment is directed to a point half its depth, and 30 paces in rear of the place its right will occupy in line. There the Colonel commands, *column half right.* Half the column being in the new direction, the Colonel commands :

> 1. *Left-front into line.*
> 2. MARCH.

The leading squadrons conform to No. 476 The Captains, who had not changed direction, continue their course, and turning *half right*, opposite their places in line, march forward and form *left-front into line.*

If the column be at a halt at the second command, the Colonel 2d regiment commands : 2. *Forward trot—column half left*

To form two lines, the Brigadier General commands : 2 *In each regiment—left-front into line* Each regiment conforms to No 476, —the 2d forming *line of columns.*
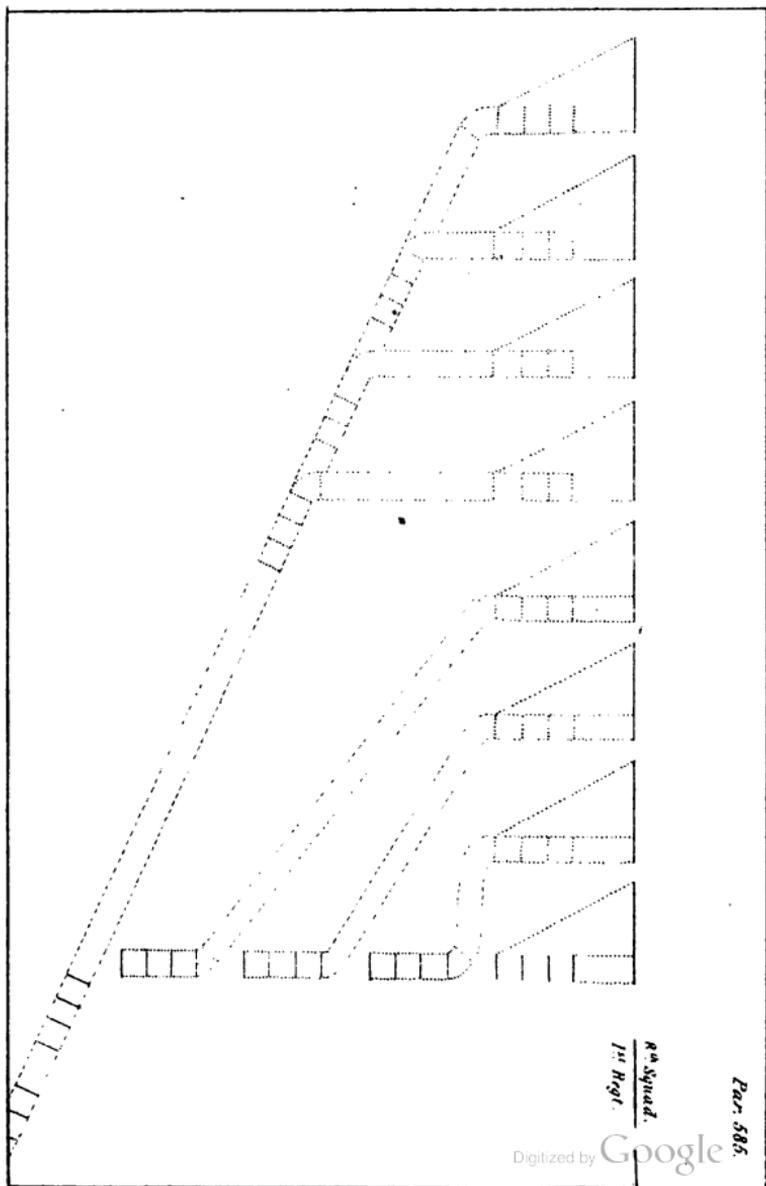
R.th Squad.
1.st Regt.

Pars 586 - 587.

Left of 1st Regt.
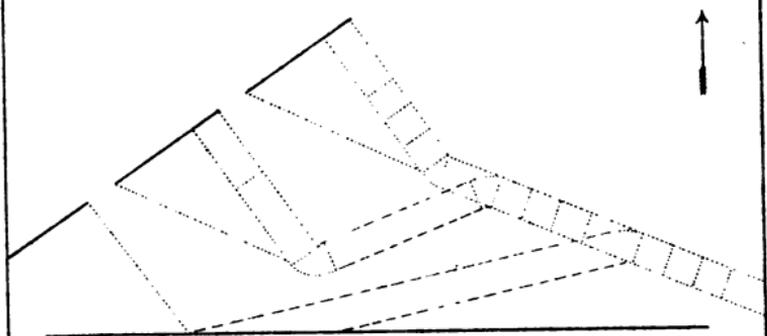
Left of 1st Regt.
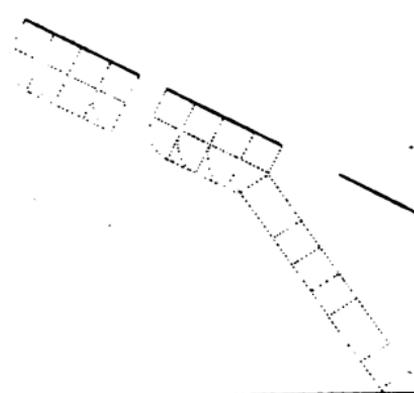
586.—To form the brigade column on an oblique line, *left back,* (or *right back,*) the leading regiment conforms to No. 477. The 2d regiment turns as in the preceding paragraph, directing its course about 50 paces to the left of the marker of the preceding regiment ; and *not* turning *half right* on forming *left front into line,* the Colonel adds, *left forward,* and conforms to No. 478.

587.—To form the brigade in an oblique line *left forward,* the Brigadier General adds to his command, *left forward.* The leading regiment conforms to No. 478. The Colonel of the next, if the obliquity be great, makes a much less *turn ;* and directing the head of his column nearly to the position of its right in line, commands, *on right into line ;* and conforms to Nos. 480 and 482

588.—The brigade being in open column to form line faced to the right rear or left rear on the rear of the column, the platoons are first wheeled about, and then conform to No. 585.

To form the line faced to the rear on the head of the column, *front into line* is first executed, and then *wheel about* by squadron, or by platoon This is executed simultaneously, at the commands of the Brigadier General, or in succession. (See No. 488)

No. 589.—The brigade being in column of squadrons, to form line faced to the front, the leading regiment conforms to No. 485 The Colonel of the second commands, *by platoon,* or *by the left—by platoon ;* and then conforms to No. 585.

590.—The brigade being in column of squadrons, to form line faced to the rear on the rear of the column, the Brigadier General commands, *left* (or *right*)—*rear into line.* The regiment in rear conforms to No. 487. The Colonel of the leading regiment wheels by platoon to the left, and marches forward until his line of columns is opposite the position the left of the regiment shall have in line. He then commands, *squadrons left,* (No. 521 ;) marches forward, and forms *right front* into line. (No. 476.)

591.—The brigade being in general close column, to

form line faced to the front on and to the right of the leading squadron, the Brigadier General commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Deploy to the right.*
    3. MARCH.

The leading regiment conforms to No. 490.

At the 2d command, the Colonel of the 2d regiment commands, *fours right—trot ;* and adds to the command of execution, *regulate by the left.*

When the regiment is opposite the position for its left flank in line, the Colonel commands : 2 *Fours--*LEFT; when his leading squadron is about 20 paces from its position, he conforms to No. 491 ; but the leading squadron is halted on the markers

If the Brigadier General wishes to deploy in two lines, he commands, *in each regiment—deploy to the right.*

If the brigade be in a line of regimental close columns—closed interval—to deploy to the right, the Brigadier General commands the same, *deploy to the right,* which is repeated by the Colonel of the second regiment, No. 490 ; but the leading squadron is dressed forward six paces

The Colonel of the first regiment commands the same as the Colonel in rear, above ; and marching in mass to the right, gives the commands: 2. *Fours —*LEFT; 3. HALT, when the regiment is opposite the position for its left flank in line, (lessening his previous interval from the flank of the 2d regiment.) He then conforms to No. 490.

The general close column, or line of columns, is deployed to the left on the same principles by inverse commands and means.

592.—The general close column, marching, is deployed by regiment in *mass,* at the command : 2. *By regiment in mass,* (or *By regiment in mass—closed interval)—deploy to the right,* (or *left.*) The Colonel of the second regiment commands: 2. *Fours right,* (or *left,)—trot—*MARCH. 3 *Regulate by the left,* (or *right ;)* and having gained his proper interval, *fours—*LEFT, (or RIGHT ;) and on the line, *walk--*MARCH ; or,

if the movement be made from the halt, he commands, *column—*HALT

To deploy to échelon, the command is, *on* (such a) *regiment—by regiment in mass—to the right* (or *left*)—*in échelon.*

The regiment not named gains interval to the flank as above; is wheeled by fours to the front and halted.

593.—The brigade being in general close column, to deploy it to the right and left, the Brigadier General commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Deploy to the right and left.*
      3. MARCH.

The Colonel of the first regiment conforms to No 490.

At the second command the Colonel of the second regiment commands: 2 *Fours left—trot.* 3. MARCH; and being opposite his position, (having marched six platoon fronts to the left,) he commands: 2. *Fours—*RIGHT. 3. *Guide right.* When his leading squadron is about twenty paces from its position, he conforms to No. 491; but the Captain of that squadron halts and dresses on the markers

594.—To deploy the column, on a line oblique to its front, the Brigadier General first commands: 2 *Squadrons right* (or *left*) *wheel.* 3 MARCH. 4 HALT, No 493; he then commands as in No. 593; but the second regiment, if the wheel has been made to the right, marches further in its flank movement; if to the left, less; and in its march to the new front its flanks do not cover; the guides maintain their first relative positions.

595 —The brigade being in line of regimental close columns, closed interval, to deploy to the right and left, the Brigadier General commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Deploy to the right and left.*
      3. MARCH.

The Colonel of the 1st regiment conforms to No. 490; but the leading squadron is dressed forward six paces.

At the second command, the Colonel of the 2d regiment

commands: 2. *Deploy to the left*, No. 490; but the markers
are stationed to the right of the head of the column, at the
proper interval from the left of the 1st regiment; and at
the 2d command, the Captain of the leading squadron com-
mands, *fours—right*.   At the command of execution he
marches three platoons front, to the right, wheels to the
left by fours, and dresses upon the markers; the other Cap-
tains conform to No. 490; but that of the squadron next
to the front will find himself opposite his place when his
squadron has marched two platoon fronts.

The line of regimental close columns at full interval, is
deployed at the command, *in each regiment—deploy to the right*
(or *left*.)

The line of close columns advances and halts at the same
commands, and on the same principles as the deployed line.

The intervals of a line of close columns is diminished or
increased by marching one, or both, along the line.

596.—The brigade halted, or marching in general close
column, to form line on the left flank, faced to the left—or
right flank, faced to the right—the Brigadier General com-
mands :

     1. *Attention.*
     2. *On rear squadron—left* (or *right*) *into line.*
     3. MARCH.

The regiment in rear conforms to No. 494.
If halted, the Colonel of the regiment in front commands:

     1. *Attention.*
     2. *Forward.*
     3. MARCH.

When the rear of his regiment has marched so far that
its rear will have the prescribed interval in line, he also
conforms to No. 494.

597.—The brigade being in line of regimental double
columns, halted or marching, to form it, in two lines, faced
to the right or left, the Brigadier Gen·ral commands:

Par. 599.
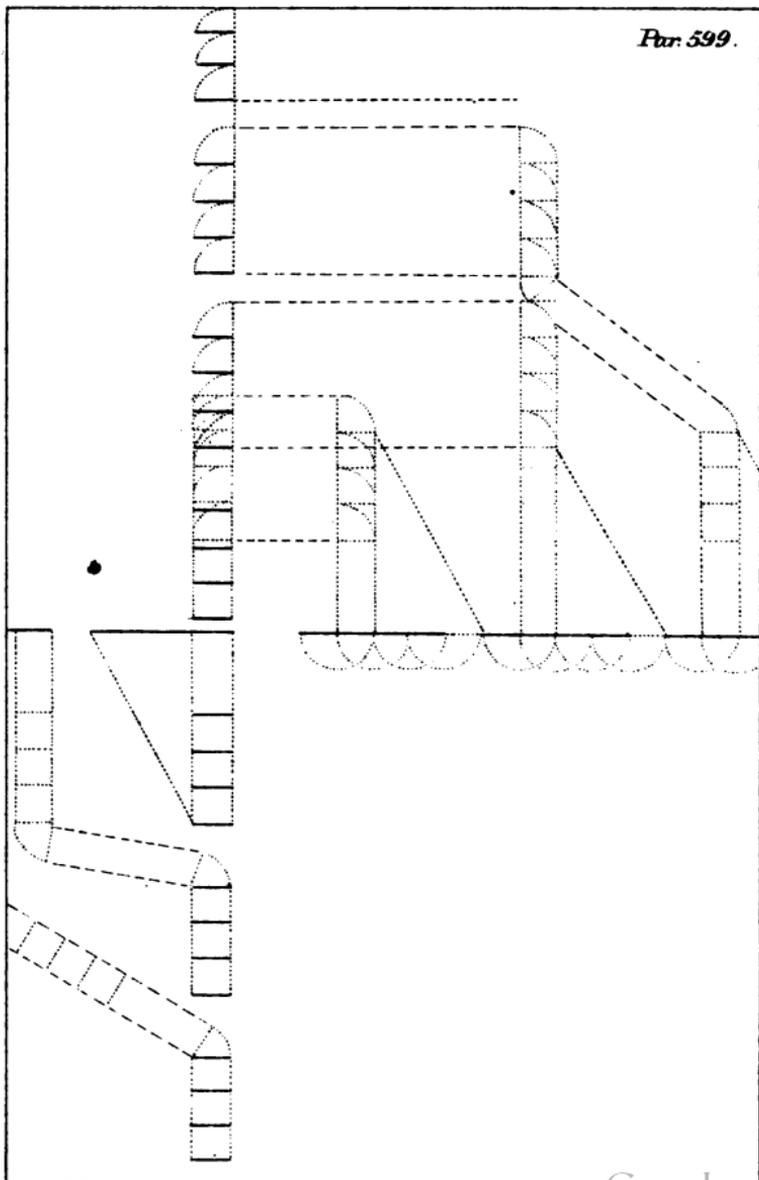
1. *Attention.*
2. *In each regiment—right* (or *left*) *into line.*
3. MARCH.

Each regiment conforms to No. 500.

598.—The brigade being in line of regimental double columns, to form line faced to the rear on the heads of the columns, it is formed *front into line;* and then wheeled by platoon or squadron, *left* (or *right*) *about,* the Brigadier General giving the commands.

If on the rear of the columns, the columns are first wheeled by platoons about, and then formed *front into line,* No. 499.

599.—The brigade being in open column, to form line, faced to the front, on the leading squadron, 2d regiment, the Brigadier General commands: 2. *On 2d regiment—left front into line.*

The 2d regiment is formed *left front into line,* No. 476.

The Colonel, 1st regiment, commands: 2. *Platoons right wheel—rear squadron forward—trot;* 3. MARCH; 4. FORWARD; and the front squadrons having marched two squadron fronts to the right, 1. *Platoons right wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. FORWARD; 4. *Left front into line;* 5. MARCH; the last commands applying only to the seven leading squadrons.

The Captain of the rear squadron having marched 30 paces forward, commands: 1. *Platoons right wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. FORWARD; and marches 3 platoon fronts, and then commands: 1. *Platoons—right wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Left—front into line;* 4. MARCH.

All the Captains, in succession, wheel platoons *right about,* (towards the other regiment.)

600.—The brigade being in open column, to form line, faced to the rear, on the rear of the 1st regiment, the Brigadier General commands: 2. *On 1st regiment—left rear into line.*

The 2d regiment is formed, *right—front into line,* No 476; and the Captains wheel platoons *left about,* in succession, after forming in line.

The 1st regiment conforms to what is prescribed, No. 599, for the 1st regiment; *but inversely;* and the Captains do not wheel platoons about, after forming line.

ARTICLE THIRD.

THE LINE.

602.—The brigade being in line to execute a change of front to the right or left, of about 45 degrees, or less, the Brigadier General commands:

     1. *Attention.*
     2. *Change front—left* (or *right*) *forward.*
     3. MARCH.

The 1st regiment conforms to No. 513.

The commands of the Colonel of the 2d regiment are: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Change front on 1st regiment—left forward;* 3. *Forward by platoons—trot;* 4. MARCH.

The Captains, in succession, as the heads of their squadrons are opposite their place in the new line, command: *Column half right* and form *left front into line.*

At the discretion of the Colonel of the 2d regiment, when the ground is favorable and the change of direction small, he *omits* his third command In which case all the Captains conform to what is prescribed for all but the one of the flank squadron in No. 513.

603 —The brigade being in line, to change front, throwing back a flank, the Brigadier General commands:

     1. *Attention.*
     2 *Change front—right* (or *left*) *back.*
     3. MARCH.

The 2d regiment conforms to No 515.

The Colonel of the 1st regiment commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Change front on 2d regiment—right back;* 3. *Retire by fours;* 4. MARCH; No. 536.

The sergeant major being posted for the new position of the left of the regiment, the right guides of squadrons promptly take post; the Lieutenants, at the heads of the columns, conduct them round, and five paces to the rear of

Left of 1st. Regt.

Par. 603
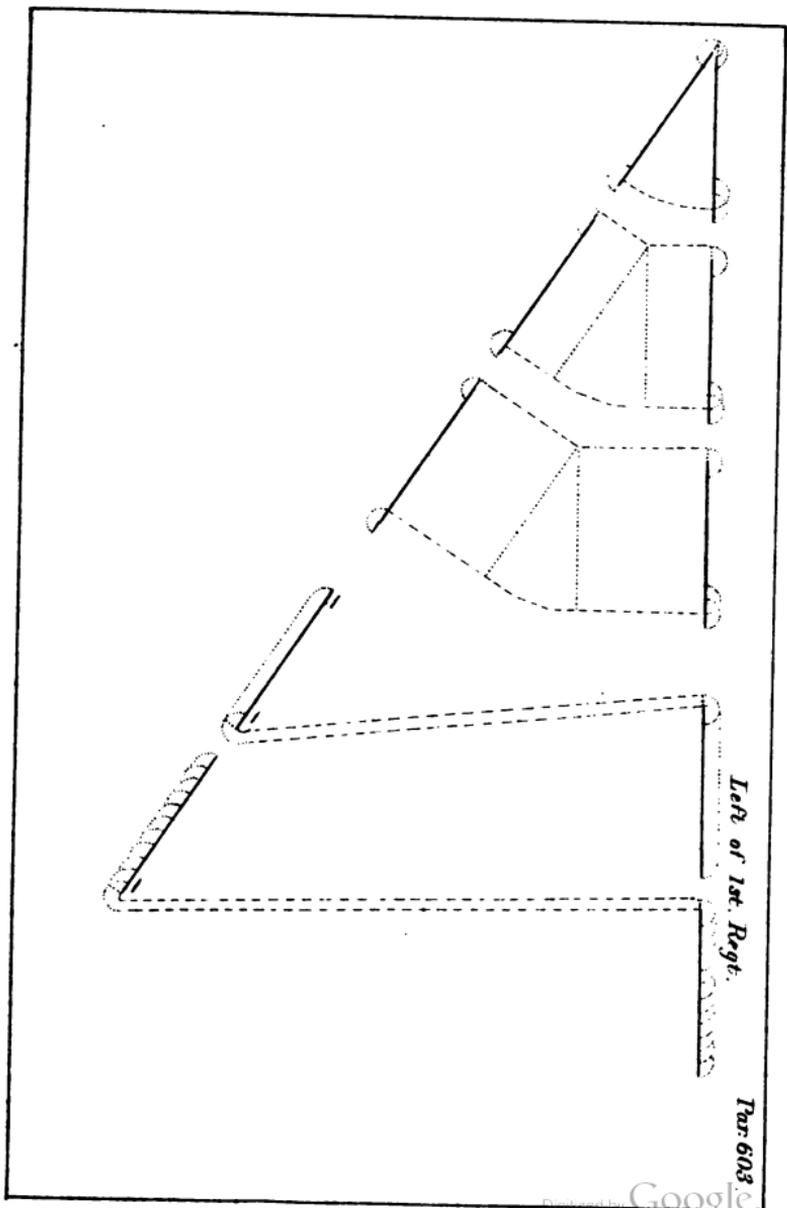
their guides; and as they arrive, the left squadron behind the markers and with regimental interval—the others, in succession, with squadron intervals, the Captains command: 1. *Right into line wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. DRESS; 4. FRONT.

604.—The brigade being in line, to change front obliquely on a central squadron, the Brigadier General commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Change front on 1st regiment—right forward.*
> 3. MARCH.

The 1st regiment conforms to No. 513.

The 2d regiment conforms to No. 515; except that the right squadron, after wheeling fours about, like the others changes somewhat its position;—moves forward to the line of the 1st regiment. The Colonels respectively give the commands in Nos. 513 and 515.

To change front obliquely to the right, is executed on the same principle and by inverse means, at the command, *change front on right or 2d regiment—left forward.*

605.—The brigade being in line, to change front, at or near a right angle, to the right and faced to the right, or left, the Brigadier General first wheels by platoons to the right; then forms, *left—front into line;* or, *right—front into line,* and then (as he may do in either case) wheels platoons about. To change front to the left, and faced to the left, or right, he first wheels by platoons to the left; then forms *right—front into line;* or *left—front into line,* and then (as he may do in either case) wheels platoons about.

To change front at or near a right angle on a central squadron, he wheels by platoon to the right, or left, and then commands, *on 2d regiment— left front into line;* No. 599.

606.—The brigade being in line, to advance in line of squadron columns, the Brigadier General commands:

> 1. *Attention.*
> 2. *Forward by platoons.*
> 3. *Regulate by right,* (or *left.*)
> 4. MARCH.

The 1st regiment conforms to No. 517; the Colonel omitting the 3d command of the Brigadier General.

The Colonel of the 2d regiment repeats the 3d command, and that regiment conforms to No. 522

607.—To reduce the line of open columns to columns of fours, and reform them, and to march to either flank, and to resume the march in line of columns, the commands and means of Nos 518, 521, and 523 are conformed to; to march to the rear, the commands and means of No. 526 are conformed to, the Brigadier General adding to the last command, *regulate by right* or *left*.

608.—The brigade marching in line of column, to dispose it in two lines, the Brigadier General communicates with the Colonel of the regiment that is to form the second line, who commands: 2. *Squadrons right*, (or *left*)—MARCH; and when he is in rear of the first line, *squadrons left*, (or *right*)—MARCH.

The brigade halted in line, to form it in two lines, the regiment designated marches in open columns square to the rear—*while distance*, or 300 paces, as required—turns, and when in rear, forms line of columns.

609.—The brigade being in line, to march to the front, the Brigadier General commands:

 1. *Attention.*
 2. *Forward.*
 3. *Regulate by left*, (or *right*.)
 4 MARCH.

The 2d regiment conforms to No. 527.

The Colonel, 1st regiment, repeats the *third*, (as he does the other commands;) the left guide of its left flank squadron preserves the regimental interval, under the superintendence of the field officer of that flank, or the Adjutant.

610.—The brigade in line, halted, or marching, gains ground to a flank, or the rear, by the commands and means of Nos. 534, 535.

To change it to a line of columns, and to reform the

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line, the commands and means prescribed in Nos. 517, 537, are conformed to.

611.—The brigade being in two lines, at whole distance, or three hundred yards distance, to change front ninety degrees to the right or left, the Brigadier sends notice to the Colonel of the 2d regiment, (line,) and commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Platoons right wheel.*
    3. MARCH.
    1. *Left front into line.*
    2. MARCH.

Or the Brigadier General orders the Colonel 1st regiment to give these commands.

The Colonel of the second line, of squadron columns, commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Forward—squadrons left—trot.*
    3. MARCH.
    4. *Column right.*

And as soon as his line is in the rear of the first, in the new direction:

    1. *Squadrons right.*
    2. MARCH.
    3. HALT.

If the distance is 200 paces, the second line marches forward the necessary distance.

If desired, the first line, at whole distance, is formed *right front into line;* the second line has then but a distance equal to its front to march.

To change front to the left is executed on the same principles by inverse means and commands.

612.—The brigade being in two lines at whole distance, to change front, the right thrown back about 90 degrees, the Brigadier General commands, or, by instruction, the Colonel 1st regiment commands:

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Platoons left wheel.*
    3. MARCH.
    1. *Left—front into line.*
    2. MARCH
    3. *Platoons right about wheel.*
    4. MARCH.   (See No. 488.)

The Colonel 2d regiment commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Forward—squadrons left—trot.*
    3. MARCH.

And having marched a distance equal to its front, and one squadron more, *column right,* and being in rear of the first line ; 2. *Squadrons right;* 3. MARCH ; 4. HALT.

If desired, the first line, as above, is formed *right—front into line ;* the Colonel of the second, after putting his regiment in motion, commands, *column half right ;* and marches a diagonal course to the point where the right of his regiment is to rest.

To throw back the left of the lines, the principle is the same, commands and means inverse.

613.—The brigade being in two lines, 300 paces distance, to change front obliquely, right forward, notice having been sent to the Colonel of the second line, the Brigadier General orders the Colonel 1st regiment, or himself commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2 *Change front—right forward.*
    3. MARCH.

The first regiment changes front *—right forward,* as in No. 513.

At the third command the sergeant major 2d regiment takes post at the proper distance directly in rear of the right of the left squadron of the first line—new position—and the Colonel 2d regiment commands : 2 *Forward—squadrons right—trot;* 3. MARCH. He adds : 4. *Column half left,* so as

to give the head of the column a direction parallel with the new line. (If the change of front is very slight, this change of direction may be omitted.) So soon as the head of the rear squadron is opposite the sergeant major, the Colonel commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Regulate by the left*; its Captain, under the direction of a field officer, or the Adjutant, turns to the left, and conducts his column into position, with its head against the sergeant major; the other squadrons turn, with proper intervals, to form the new line of columns parallel to the new front, (their right guides preceding them to mark their positions.)

To *change front—left forward*, is executed on the same principles by inverse means. .

ARTICLE FOURTH.

ECHELONS.

614.—The brigade being in line, to march forward in echelon, the Brigadier General commands :

    1. *Attention.*
    2. *Squadrons by the right,* (or *left*)—*forward in échelon.*
    3. MARCH.

The Colonels conform to No. 540; that of the 2d regiment giving the command only when the left sqadron of the 1st has taken its distance, (which is squadron front, and regimental interval.)

If the Brigadier General desire to keep in line any portion of the brigade not yet in échelon, he commands, or sounds, HALT, at the proper time; or he advances the brigade.

The brigade being in échelon, to make face to a flank; to retire in échelon; to form line to the front,—the Briga-

dier General gives the commands prescribed for the Colonels, Nos. 542, 544, 550 ; and what is there prescribed is conformed to in both regiments.

615.—The brigade being in line, to march in échelon by wing, either flank advanced, the Brigadier General commands :

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Wings by the left,* (or *right*)—*forward in échelon.*
      3. MARCH.

These commands are repeated in succession by the Colonels, and the movement is executed as in No. 555.

The brigade being in échelon by wing, to form or to march in échelon by squadron, he commands as in No. 540, and the movement is executed as prescribed, No. 556.

The brigade being in échelon by squadron, if the Brigadier General wish to form it in échelon by wing, he commands as in No. 557.

616.—In all cases, to make partial changes in the échelon order of the brigade, he sends orders to the Colonel, who conforms to the school of the regiment

617.—The brigade being in line, to retire by alternate squadrons, the Brigadier General commands:

      1. *Attention.*
      2. *Retire by alternate squadrons.*
      3. *Regulate by the right,* (or *left.*)
      4. MARCH.

The Brigadier General sounds the signal for the desired gait.

The Colonels repeat these commands; the Lieutenant Colonels and Captains conform to No. 560, the Lieutenant Colonels commanding, *regulate by the left;* (the original "right" of the Brigadier General's command.)

The Brigadier General sounds the signal HALT; when the retiring line faces to the front.

The Colonels then command: 1. RETIRE; 2. MARCH; 3. *Regulate by the left;* the Captains conform to No. 560.

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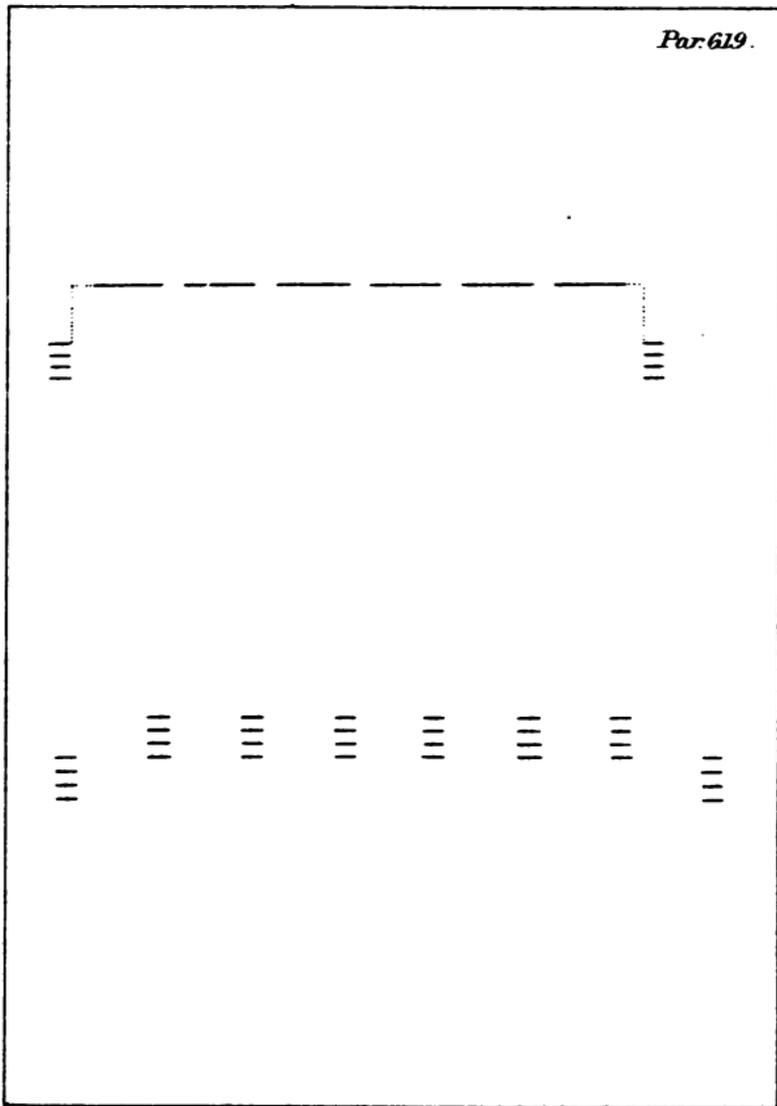
The Lieutenant Colonels give the same commands, when the line of even companies next retires

This evolution is important for a retreat, in good order, before a superior enemy.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

THE CHARGE.

618.—The charge is executed by several regiments in line after the same principles, and by the same commands, as those prescribed for the regiment

In two lines, while it is important that the second should be near to improve the effect produced by the first, it must not be so close as to be involved in the confusion of a repulse; this danger is greatly diminished by its advance in squadron columns; but it must not be nearer than 300 paces from the first line.

To conceal a superiority of force, or where the ground does not admit of its full deployment, squadrons are placed behind one or both wings; they may serve to outflank the enemy, seconding the charge; and also to pursue him. They receive their instructions beforehand.

When infantry is charged from column, it is better to attack it from several columns, at different points, than from one column of useless depth.

619. The order of battle of a brigade depends upon the amount of the cavalry force present.

The brigade being in one line, each regiment—of eight squadrons—is in order of battle as prescribed Title I, Article 1st, with two platoon fronts between the flanks of the flanking squadrons.

The brigade being in two lines, the first regiment is in the order there prescribed; the regiment in second line is in line of squadron columns, 300 paces distance, with the flank squadrons retired a depth of the squadron column.

A brigade of 10 squadron regiments, in order of battle, has each regiment as prescribed, Title I, Article 1st; the first line of each in the same line, and with two platoon fronts interval between the flanking squadrons.

APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL RULES FOR THE COMMANDS IN THE EVOLUTIONS OF A DIVISION OF TWO BRIGADES, EACH OF TWO REGIMENTS.

620.—The division being in two lines, at half distance, (regimental front and interval,) to change front ninety degrees to the right on the right of the first line, and in two lines.

The Major General sends notice to the commander of the second line, and orders the Brigadier General of the first line, or *himself* commands:

     1. *Attention.*
     2. *Platoons right wheel.*
     3. MARCH.
     1. *Attention.*
     2. *Left front into line.*
     3. MARCH.

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COMMANDS.

B. general 1st brigade.	Colonels 1st brigade, (and line.)	B. general 2d brigade.	Colonels 2d brigade.
1. *Attention.* 2. *Platoons right wheel—trot.* 3. MARCH. 1. *Left—front into line—trot.* 2. MARCH.	**FIRST REGIMENT.** 1. *Attention.* 2. *Platoons right wheel—trot.* 3. MARCH. 1. *Left—front into line—trot.* 2. MARCH. **SECOND REGIMENT.** 1. *Attention.* 2. *Platoons right wheel—trot.* 3. MARCH. 4. *Forward—column half left.* 5. *Guide right.* 1. *Column half right.* 1. *Attention.* 2. *Left—front into line.* 3. MARCH.	1. *Attention.* 2. *Form squad-rons—trot.* 3. *On right of 2d regiment—close column—trot.* 2. MARCH. 1. *Forward—trot.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide right.* 1. *On rear squad-ron, by pla-toon—right into line of columns.* 2. MARCH.	**FIRST REGIMENT.** 1. *Attention.* 2. *Form squadrons—trot.* 3. *On right of 2d regiment—close column—fours—left—trot.* 2. MARCH. 1. *Forward—trot.* 1. MARCH. 3. *Guide right.* 1. *On rear squadron, by platoon—right into line of columns.* 2. MARCH. **SECOND REGIMENT.** 1. *Attention.* 2. *Form squadrons—trot.* 3. *On right squadron—close column—trot.* 2. MARCH. 1. *Forward—trot.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide right.* 1. *On rear squadron, by platoon—right into line of columns.* 2. MARCH.

OBSERVATIONS.

If the 2d line be in line of deployed squadrons, the first movement would be anticipated.

The close column may be deployed *on right into line,* after which the Brigadier General would command: *Forward by platoons*—MARCH—HALT.

In the simpler evolutions the commands of the Major General indicate at once the whole movement, and are communicated throughout, if not heard, by the repetitions.

Example.—The division marching in open column, to form *left front into line,* the Major General commands: 1. *Attention ;* 2. *Left front into line:* 3 MARCH.

The Brigadier General leading brigade: 1. *Attention ;* 2. *Left front into line—trot ;* 3. MARCH.

The Brigadier General 2d brigade: 1. *Attention ;* 2. *Trot—column half left ;* 3. MARCH 1. *Column half right ;* 1. *Left front into line ;* 2. MARCH. The first turn being directed to a point the depth of his first regiment in column, in rear of the point its right shall occupy in line, and there commanding the second turn.

If the Major General command, 2. *In each brigade—left front into line,* the commander 2d brigade would give the same commands above prescribed for the first brigade ; or *left—front into line of columns.*

BUGLE SIGNALS.

№ 1. THE GENERAL.

Vivace.

№ 2. BOOTS AND SADDLES.

Allegro.

№ 3. TO HORSE.

Presto.

Nᵒ 4. ASSEMBLY.

Allᵒ moderato.
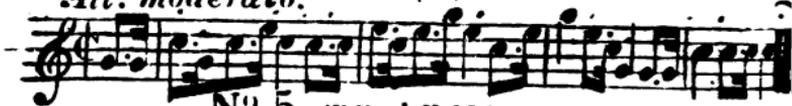
Nᵒ 5. TO ARMS.

Allegro.
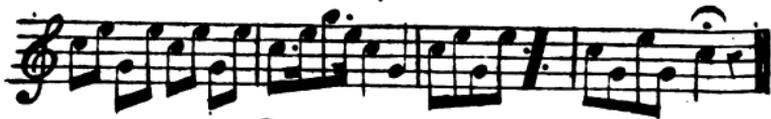
Nᵒ 6. TO THE STANDARD.

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Tempo di Marcia.

2ᵈᵒ

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Allegro. **N.º 7. MARCH.**

N.º 8. THE CHARGE.

Presto.

Allegro. **N.º 9. RALLY.**

Nᵒ 10. REVEILLE.

N⁰ 11. STABLE CALL.

N⁰ 12 WATERING CALL.

N⁰ 13. BREAKFAST.

Nᵒ 14. ASSEMBLY OF GUARD.

Nᵒ 15. ORDERS.

Nᵒ 16. ASSEMBLY OF BUGLERS.

Nᵒ 17. RETREAT.

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As a signal, play to this mark ⊕

2ᵈᵒ

3ᵗⁱᵒ

Nº 11. STABLE CALL.

Nº 12 WATERING CALL.

Nº 13. BREAKFAST.

N.º 19. DINNER CALL.

N.º 20. DISTRIBUTIONS.

N.º 21. DRILL CALL.

Nᵒ 22. OFFICERS CALL.

Allᵒ

Nᵒ 23. THE RECALL.

80 = ♩ _Andante._

Nᵒ 24. SICK CALL.

Nᵒ 25. TATTOO.

1ᵐᵒ

2ᵈᵒ

3ᶻⁱᵒ
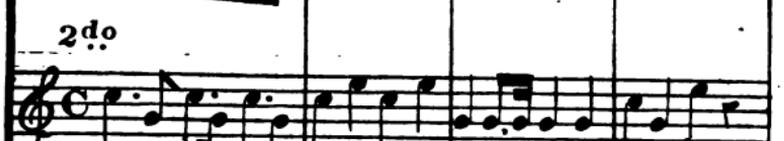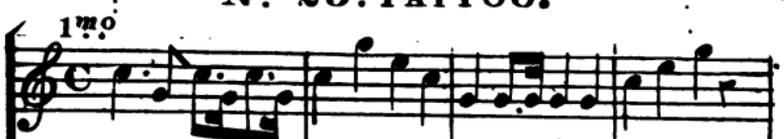
N°. 26. TO EXTINGUISH LIGHTS.

76 = ♩ *Allegro.*

FOR THE SERVICE OF SKIRMISHERS.

N°. 1. FORWARD.
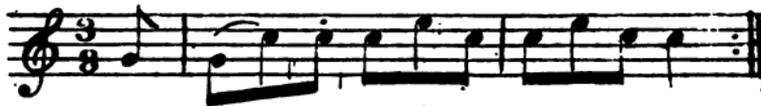
N.º 2. HALT.

N.º 3. TO THE LEFT.

N.º 4. TO THE RIGHT.

All.º

N.º 5. ABOUT.

N.º 6. CHANGE DIRECTION TO THE RIGHT.

110 = ♩ *Allegro.*

N.º 7. CHANGE DIRECTION TO THE LEFT.

110 = ♩ *Allegro.*

N.º 8. TROT.

Moderato.

N.º 9. GALLOP.

All.º

N.º 10. COMMENCE FIRING.

All.º

N.º 11. TO CEASE FIRING.

N.º 12. CHARGE AS FORAGERS.

Presto